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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM EUROPE.

The Struggle Ends!

PARIS CAPITULATES!

Surrenders Her Power!

CEDES HER TERRITORY!

Yields Her Fleet!

PAYS WAR EXPENSES!

No Republic!

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL TO REIGN!

Eugenie as Regent!

FRENCH FORTS OCCUPIED!

French Troops Disarmed!

ARMISTICE BY LAND AND SEA!

Official Confirmation!

PUBLIC REJOICING IN BERLIN!

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE WAR.

LONDON, January 27.—A Versailles correspondent of the London *Times* writes under date of the 25th, that M. Favre returned from Paris yesterday and had another interview with Count Bismarck. Another *emeute* is reported to have occurred at Paris. The people in large numbers appeared before the Hotel de Ville and made a demand on the Government for more sorties, accompanying the demand with a cry to Berlin. General Vinoy is now commander of the forces.

LONDON, January 27—3.30 A.M.—A dispatch from Brussels says the Germans are before Maubeuge, and that the bombardment of that town may be expected. The citizens are preparing to defend the place. The siege of Laumriereck has been raised. The Prussians are concentrating on St. Quinten and Amiens, and have reappeared before Cambrai and occupied Marguion.

A French force surprised a party of Uhlans, and captured a godson of the Empress Augusta. They refused to exchange him for a French prisoner, and have placed him in a hospital.

The city of Cambrai is exposed to bombardment.

BOMBARDMENT CONTINUING.

A special dispatch from Versailles dated 26th says: The bombardment of Paris continues shrilly, and shells have fallen near the Church of Notre Dame. The total losses of the Germans in the three days sorties, were only 2,000 men. None of the German batteries except those on the southern and southwestern sides of Paris throw shells into the city. Fires are still occasionally kindled in Paris by German shells.

The number of

FRENCH PRISONERS

of war on the first of January was 11,160 officers and 383,985 men.

The ladies of Munich resolved to present a laurel wreath to Emperor William and erect a statue to Gen. Von Moltke.

PARIS HESITATES.

The *Times* of to-day says rumors respecting the impending capitulation of Paris are conflicting; the only positive news seems to be that negotiations are in progress. Paris consents to parley, and therefore is ready to capitulate. The correspondent of the *Times* writes from Paris that there will certainly be one more sortie, and probably more. It will require a firm hand to prevent the enaction of terms tragedian, for Paris loathes the word surrender, to which it must be forced by its th. wands of hungry mouths.

VAIDHERBE AT DUNKIRK.

Gen. Faidherbe is at Dunkirk, making prepara. ions for the defence of that town. The French destroyed the bridge at Creecy, near the town of Laroche, capturing a few prisoners. Noble, twenty seven miles southwest of Le Mans, has been occupied by two th. usand Germans, with artillery and cavalry. Bourbaki's line in his attack on Gen. Von Werder's army is fully 10,000.

SUFFERING AMONG THE FRENCH.

There is great suffering among the French, and their sick and wounded have been abandoned by the retreating army.

The remainder of Gen. Manteuffel's army have interrupted communications with Bourbaki's rear, and now occupy St. Vitquingri and Manchez Junction.

BOURBAKI SUPERSEDED.

BORDEAUX, January 27.—It is officially announced that Gen. Clavehart has been appointed to the command of the First Army in place of Gen. Bourbaki, who is no longer able to perform active service.

HE ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

The latter seems to have, in a moment of mental aberration, attempted to commit suicide with a pistol.

CAPITULATION DISCUSSED.

LONDON, January 27.—An official dispatch from Versailles on Friday morning says Jules Favre returned yesterday to Paris. He will come to Versailles again to-day, accompanied by a military officer, for the purpose of settling the terms of the capitulation. There has been no firing on either side since midnight of Thursday.

PARIS CAPITULATES.

VERSAILLES, January 27.—The capitulation of Paris has been signed on the terms of the surrender of the garrison, and the summoning of the National Assembly.

NOTIFICATION OF CAPITULATION.

VERSAILLES, January 27.—Negotiations in reference to the surrender of Paris are now so advanced that articles of capitulation are expected to be signed in the course of the day.

EMIGRATION TO JERSEY—PRUSSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, January 27.—The flight of the French to the Island of Jersey is corroborated. Banks for the Prussian loan have been closed with the subscription largely in excess of the required amount.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

LONDON, January 27.—The following articulars have been received of the first visit of Jules Favre to German headquarters, at Versailles: It appears that M. Favre arrived at Versailles on the 23d in Count Bismarck's carriage, which had been sent to the Prussian outposts for him. He was much fatigued, but drove at once to the Chancellor's office, where, after a long interview, he took dinner, after which Count Bismarck held an interview with the Emperor, at 11 o'clock the same night. Odo Russell, representative of the British Foreign Office, had been apprised before hand of the approaching visit of M. Favre.

PROBABLE BASIS OF PEACE.

Decrees have been issued providing for the election of Members of the German Parliament on the 3rd, and its assemblage on the 9th of March. It is positively known that Count Bismarck is endeavoring to treat for peace on the basis of the cession of Alsace and a portion of Lorraine to Germany. If Favre accepts the proposed terms, Germany will recognize the Republic. Imperialists are willing to accept the conditions.

THE TERMS OF SURRENDER.

LONDON, January 27.—Favre was in conference with Bismarck at midnight. Bismarck carried his point. The capitulation involves peace, the session of Alsace and German Lorraine, and part of the fleet, a money indemnity, to be guaranteed by municipalities. A portion of the German army is to return home and war to cease. It is necessary that some territory be retained to secure the fulfilment of the compact. The Mobiles to be sent home and the Germans to enter Paris. The Emperor will return immediately to Berlin.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

VERSAILLES, January 27.—The terms of the capitulation of Paris provide for the possession of the forts around Paris by the Germans, but no occupation of the city by them, and the Prince Imperial to be the future Emperor, with the Empress as Regent. A large force will be immediately dispatched in pursuit of Chanzy.

[N. Y. Herald Special.]

VERSAILLES, January 28.—The terms of peace offered by Bismarck to the French nation are as follows:

1. The cession of the province of Alsace, and that part of Lorraine known as German Lorraine.

2. A money indemnity of $1,000,000,000 francs.

4. One of the colonies new held by France, which we cannot learn.

The money indemnity must be guaranteed by the municipalities. If this guarantee is refused, the property of rich individuals will be held in possession until an acquiescence is obtained.

On the morning of Monday, January 23d, a flag of truce left the French lines and was met by the Germans. The bearer delivered a letter from Jules Favre, addressed to Count Bismarck.

At noon, the missive reached Versailles, and was placed in the hands of Bismarck. It requested permission for Favre to return to Versailles. Bismarck replied that he might at 10 o'clock. The same night the Prussian Premier applied to the Emperor of Germany for permission to hold an interview with him Favre spent the night at the quarters of the Lieutenant of Police.

Next day, before noon, January 24th, a council of war was held to consider Favre's mission. Gen. Von Roon, Count Bismarck, General Von Moltke and the Crown Prince of Prussia were present, in addition to the Emperor William, who presided. The council lasted two hours and the result of the deliberation was communicated to Favre, who returned to Paris at half past four o'clock the same evening. As he was being driven to his carriage down the avenue, leading to the Sevres road, Bismark, who was taking his daily ride, encountered him, turned his horses heads and rode by the window conversing with Favre all the way to the town gates. It is understood that Favre asked that the army in Paris be allowed to march out with full honors, and to take up a position in some unoccupied district of France, under his management, and not resume hostility for a term of months to be agreed upon, and that there should be no triumphal entry into Paris by the Germans.

These terms were refused in the Council, which informed Favre that the only basis of surrender would be the same as that of Sedan and Metz. The state of Paris is terrible. Political clubs are in arms, and a sortie with 200,000 men was demanded, and General Vinoy refusing to allow useless butchery, General Le Flay was put in his place. The Reds demand a new government, and two hundred and ten members of the National Guards have been chosen for that purpose. Three new batteries were opened to day between Le Grand Dranaiy and Le Bourget, making twenty three batteries in all in full activity. It is reported that Belfort will yield before the 29th.

THE DANUBIAN QUESTION IN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, January 28.—A telegram from Vienna to the *Daily News* represents Turkey as opposed to Austria's introduction of the Danubian question in the Conference.

PROBABLE ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONFERENCE.

The *Oberrter* supposes that the Conference will adjourn on account of the capitulation of Paris.

SUPPLIES OF FOOD FOR THE FRENCH.

LONDON, January 28.—At a meeting held at the Mansion House yesterday, for the relief of non combatants in and around Paris, the Lord Mayor read a note from Earl Granville, stating that Odo Russell had been instructed to ask Count Bismarck to designate a route by which convoys of provisions from England might be sent into Paris, and an order that they be not interrupted on their way.

BISMARCK ON RECONSTRUCTION.

LONDON, January 29.—Bismarck, alluding to the reported negotiations between Napoleon and the Prussian government, says the Emperor refers everything to the Regency. Bismarck denies that he has ever negotiated for the restoration of the Bonapartes, or that he intends to interfere in the domestic concerns of France.

FRENCH RECRUITS IN HAVRE.

LONDON, January 29.—Two new French divisions have been formed of recruits in Havre.

CATTLE FOR PARIS.

Great numbers of cattle have been collected at Rouen, Gousse and Lagay, to be driven into Paris as soon as it capitulates.

POSITION OF GERMAN FORCES.

A considerable force of the enemy is at echeloned, between Bryone and Rouen, and detachments have entered Candebec, Yvalet and Port Audemen.

INTRIGUES DENIED.

LONDON, January 28.—The *Times* publishes a request from Chiselhurst for a denial of its statement that intrigues were going on between Bismarck and Bonaparte for the restoration of the latter.

BOURBAKI'S LIFE DESPAIRED OF.

Bourbaki attempted to kill himself after his defeat at Belfort. His injuries are so severe that his life is despaired of.

VERSAILLES, Sunday January 29.—The German troops occupied the forts around Paris at ten o'clock this morning. The entire garrison of Paris, except the National Guard, surrender their arms. The armistice expires on the 19th of February.

LONDON, Jan 29.—4:30 P. M. Sunday.—The Emperor William has sent the following dispatch to the Empress Augusta:

Versailles, January 29—2 P. M.—Last night an armistice for three weeks was signed. The regulars, and Mobiles are to be returned in Paris as prisoners of war. The National Guard will undertake the maintenance of order. We occupy all the forts. Paris remains invested, but will be allowed to revictual as soon as the arms are surrendered.

The National Assembly is to be summoned to meet at Bordeaux in a fortnight. All the armies in the field will retain their respective positions, the ground between opposing lines to be neutral. This is the reward of patriotism, heroism and great sacrifices. Thank God for this fresh mercy! May peace soon follow. (Signed) WILHELM

BISMARCK PERSISTENT.

LONDON, January 28.—It is stated in diplomatic circles that negotiations for the capitulation of Paris would have been concluded earlier had not Bismarck insisted on his conditions of peace.

FRENCH IRON-CLAD.

The French iron-clad Solferino, westward bound, put into Queenstown harbor. Prince Frederick William will hereafter be styled Imperial Highness and Crown Prince of Germany.

[World Special.]

GERMANS REJOICING.

BERLIN, January 29.—All Germany is in a fever of rejoicing, and to-night bonfires, illuminations and processions may be seen everywhere. Immediately after the occupation of the forts by the Germans, the Provisional Government still retaining its authority in Paris, will summon the National Assembly, which body will decide upon the form of the future government of France.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

FORT VALERIEN OCCUPIED.

VERSAILLES, January 29.—Fort Valerien was entered last night by the Prussian engineers to draw the mines. Heavy guns will be immediately moved into the forts, as the "enciente" is strongly armed, and no confidence can be placed in the fickle population of Paris until after a general disarming.

NO CONFIDENCE IN THE FRENCH.

Strong forces of infantry and artillery moved forward to cover the working parties. The object is to spare further blood shed and give an opportunity to the French people, through the assembly of representatives at Bordeaux to decide for war or peace.

Elections will be permitted in all departments, together with a free circulation of deputies through the country.

FRENCH TROOPS TO BE DISARMED.

The army of Paris, regiments of the line, marines, and Mobiles are to be prisoners of war, with the exception of 12,000 men, who are required to maintain order in Paris. All corps of Franc-Tireurs are to be dissolved, but the National Guard will remain armed.

ARMS TO BE DELIVERED UP.

The French troops will deliver arms, flags and field artillery within fourteen days, all of which will be collected at Sevran. The French troops may retire into Paris unarmed, cannons in the forts are to be delivered, but the enciente guns are to be dismounted and the carriages delivered to the Prussians, but the guns are to be left on the line of demarcation drawn between the enciente and forts. The French portion extends to the enciente only; the Prussian portion to within five hundred paces from the enciente, with certain topographical modifications. Fort Vincennes will remain in the hands of the French. Paris remains completely invested, from a military point of view, but three railway lines will be re-opened and permitted to convey sufficient supplies for the daily nourishment of the population.

BOURBAKI'S ARMY NOT INCLUDED.

Bourbaki's army and the fortress of Belfort are not comprehended in the armistice. The Prussian line of demarcation for the Southern armies, is to be the line of the Loire.

Favre returned to Paris yesterday evening.

SHORT OF RATIONS.

Not more than a week's rations remain in Paris at the present time.

FRENCH GLAD OF PEACE.

The French at Versailles are generally rejoiced at the approach of peace

BISMARCK'S DEMANDS.

By the latest reports of the negotiations, it appears that Bismarck demands two provinces, one colony, twenty war ships, and four milliard francs as the final terms of peace.

CAPITULATION MILITARY, NOT POLITICAL.

The capitulation will only be regarded as a military act, apart from all political negotiations.

STRONGHOLDS OCCUPIED.

LONDON, January 29.—A Versailles dispatch just received says The Twelfth Saxon Corps, at 10 o'clock this morning, occupied Romainville, Noisy, Rosney and Nogent. The Bavarians occupy Charenton, Montrange and Van Ures, and the Silesian Corps Avry and Bicetre.

INDEMNITY MONEY.

Paris is to pay 200,000,000 francs.

DISPATCH READ IN PRUSSIAN CHURCHES.

The first official dispatch from Versailles was read in the churches of Berlin this morning.

TROUBLE AT LIEGE.

LIEGE, January 28.—A meeting of workingmen is announced in Verviers in favor of the recognition of the French Republic by Belgium. A disturbance has been apprehended, and troops have been sent there.

SPAIN.

MINISTERIAL CIRCULAR.

MADRID, January 27.—Senor Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, issued a circular to the Diplomatic Representatives of Spain throughout the world, upon the foreign policy of the Monarchy.

PRIM AND SERRANO EULOGIZED.

The document praises in the highest terms the devotion of the Ex-Regent Serrano and the late General Prim to the welfare of Spain, and says that to their efforts in a great degree is due the improved finances of the kingdom. The foreign policy is comprised in the words "we desire to live in peace with all nations." The circular deplores the prolongation of the war between France and Prussia, and says that the accession of King Amadeus to the throne, has already been recognized by the Governments of France, Italy and Belgium, and concludes by saying the new Government desires to establish the former cordial relations of Spain with the Pope.

CUBA.

SURRENDER OF A REBEL LEADER—OTHERS WILL FOLLOW—GENEROUS POLICY OF GEN. VALMAZIDOS.

[Herald Special.]

HAVANA, January 28.—The rumor that General Cornelio Porro has availed himself of the clemency of Captain General Valmasido is confirmed. He came into Puerto Principe with thirty armed men and a number of his officers on the 19th. He was also accompanied by his uncle, Don Nicholas, Porro and family, Don Manuel, Artega, Borrero and others. This created a good deal of excitement, and is the most important result yet obtained by Valmazido's generous policy. It is rumored that General Bernabe Desvarona, better known as Banbetta, will soon follow Porro's example. Doctor Justo Del Resso and family, Mrs. Resso being an American lady, also surrendered. Gen. Porro has been most kindly dealt with by the Spanish authorities, and his liberty has been in no way restrained. The same policy has been manifested toward the prisoners captured from the Hornet. The court martial which tried them sentenced only two of them to imprisonment.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, January 26.—The Italian Senate has adopted a resolution providing for the removal of the capital from Florence to Rome on the 20th of June. The Senate also, by a further resolution, declared its satisfaction with the engagements entered into by the ministry, concerning guarantees of the independence of the people and the liberty of the church.

TUNISIAN DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

The difficulty which lately arose in Tunis between the Italian Consul and the Government of that country has been settled.

ROME TO BE REBUILT.

Ex Prefect of the Seine Baron Haussman is at Rome, in consultation with the Italian authorities regarding the demolition of old buildings and the reconstruction of the city in conformity with the requirements of the future capital of Italy.

FLORENCE, January 27.—The bill removing the Capital of the Kingdom of Rome passed the Senate by a vote of 94 yeas to 39 nays. A resolution complimentary to the city of Florence was adopted.

AUSTRIAN-HUNGARY.

HUNGARY NOT GERMANIZED.

PESTH, January 27.—During a discussion in the Lower Chamber of the Austrio Hungarian Parliament, the statement was made by the Ministers that the reconstruction of Germany was now a fixed fact, and that too with the free assent of Hungary. The Germanization of Hungary was not involved, and her neutrality not threatened by this happy solution of the problem of German unity.

SECRET SEVICE FUND.

PESTH, January 27.—At the session of the Austrio-Hungarian delegation to-day the motion for a disallowance of the Secret Service Fund was warmly opposed, all the speakers expressing the fullest confidence in the honor and patriotism of Count Von Beust.

ENGLAND.

THE NEW DEAN OF CANTERBURY.

LONDON, January 28.—Rev. Robert Payne Smith, Regius Professor of Divinity in Oxford University, has been appointed to succeed the late Rev. Henry Alford, Dean of Canterbury.

ROTHSCHILD TO BE MADE A PEER.

LONDON, January 21.—It is reported that Rothschild will retire from the representation of the city of London and be called to the House of Lords with the title of Earl of Montmore.

The *Post* to-day announces that the marriage of the Princess Louisa with the Marquis of Lorne is fixed for the 21st of March.

Pere Hyacinthe writes to *La Liberte*, denying the validity of the papers encyclical and syllabus, and denouncing generally the hierarchical pretensions of the See of Rome.

PORTUGAL.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LISBON, January 26.—A Ministerial crisis has been caused by the appointment of Bishop Algeroz to the vacant dignity of Patriarch of Portugual.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, January 28.—Helvetia, from New York for Liverpool, arrived yesterday.

The German steamers Mair, from Bremen, and Halsatia, from Hamburg have arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 27—5 P. M.—Consols 92¼. Bonds 5-20s of '62, 90½; do '65 88¾.

FRANKFORT, January 27.—Five-twenties of 62 firmer at 75¾.

LIVERPOOL, January 27.—Cotton—Middling upland 8 3-16d; middling New Orleans 8¼ 8¼d.

ILLINOIS.

The Crops—Small Pox—Railroad Matters—Explosion of Greenback Dollar—Twenty Lives Lost.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, January 28.—The winter wheat in Central Illinois is represented as being in excellent condition; the great debth of snow has served to protect the unprecedented growth of the warm fall.

Reports from Saskatchawan say that the smallpox is raging fearfully in that region; thousands of Indians and settlers are said to have died.

A suit was yesterday died in the Ramsey county (Minn.) District Court by J. H. Stewart, declaring that the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad has been virtually sold for twenty years to the Erie and Western Transportation Company, and praying that the railroad company be enjoined from acting under said sale, and delivering and receiving goods from the transportation company. Mr. Stewart claims to own eight hundred and seventy-five shares in the railroad company.

Intelligence reached this city this afternoon that the steamer W. R. Arthur, one of the finest on the Mississippi river, exploded her boilers at one o'clock this morning near Island No. 40. Twenty lives are reported lost. The captain and his wife, four engineers, the pilot, carpenter and steward, were all severely burned. No further particulars.

CINCINNATI.

Killed by the Cars—Assignment Mercantile Library Opening—The Weather—Hills, Rills, and a Hippopotamus—Court Business.

CINCINNATI, January 28.—A brakeman named Pat Hogan, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, was run over and killed by his train at Dayton last night.

John Gottlieb, dry goods dealer, made an assignment to-day.

The Young Men's Mercantile Library will open to-morrow afternoon for the first time on the sabbath.

About four inches of snow fell this afternoon, with the temperature about freezing. This added to the snow and ice of the previous storm has rendered it necessary to use four horses on some lines of street railway. The cloudy weather is threatening to-night.

Miss Nilsson was seriously sick to-day, but is better to-night. She appears to have been threatened with fever, but the physicians think this will be averted. There are no indications when she will be able to resume her concerts.

Petitions are circulating here for the enlargement of the Miami and Erie Canal.

J. Steine Ebert and Oliver W. Root had a set-to in the criminal court room at Newport to-day and were put under bonds of $1,500 each to keep the peace.

CANADA.

The Manitoba Ministry.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TORONTO, January 28.—A special dispatch from Winnipeg, states that the Local Legislature of Manitoba is called to meet on the 2d of February. The Ministry is complete, consisting of Mr. Boyd, provisional Secretary, Mr. Girard, Minister of Public Works and Agriculture. Mr. McKay, will probably be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Mr. Clarke, Attorney-General. The Schultz party is very excited and in some quarters threaten to oppose the government with violence.

Advices from Saskatchawan state that two thousand Indians and freemen have died of confluent smallpox. The disease is represented as frightful in its ravages, whole families being cut off by it.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

A Appalling Disaster!

EXPLOSION OF BOILER!

Loss of the W. R. Arthur!

EIGHTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST!

MANY INJURED!

Lists of Lost and Saved!

HEART-RENDING DETAILS!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, January 28.—The steamer W. R. Arthur, from New Orleans for Louisville, which left here at a late hour last night, exploded her boilers fourteen miles above here at 1:30 this morning, tearing away the forward part of the cabin and texas, and then took fire and burned till the bow sunk. The night was intensely dark. After the explosion most of the passengers rushed down to the lower deck; many in the confusion jumped into the river and were drowned. When the bow sank, the waves washed the lower deck sweeping off all that were gathered there.

Capt. Harry Brolaski, the commander, says he had retired half an hour before he heard the explosion. He felt lifted up and knocked down by the debris of the texas, which fell upon him, but managed to extricate himself and got an axe and cut his way out, saving himself, wife, and child. The ladies cabin, left in charge of Captain Alex. Frazier, then took fire several times; he and a few others succeeded in extinguishing it, and the cabin passengers removed. They all would have been saved, but owing to fright nearly all rushed down stairs. Capt. Brolaski's leg was badly twisted, and he had several contusions about the head. His wife and her little sister were seriously injured.

Capt. J. A. Frazier, of Cincinnati, who was a passenger, says he and his wife were in bed, but not asleep, when the explosion took place. He heard a fearful noise, and ran out on the guard, after telling his wife the boat had blown up. Seeing the state of affairs he rushed back into the cabin and found the ladies had all left but his wife and Mrs. Brolaski. He then learned that some one had run off with the life boat, and turned his attention to putting out the fire. His feet were badly frozen, but beyond this he and his wife escaped unhurt.

About five o'clock this morning Captain W. Dabeke, of the log Report, heard a man hollowing "Coal" in the river. A skiff went out and took him off the cotton bale. He proved to be one of the survivors, and told of the accident. Steam was immediately raised in the tugs Little, Grant and Report, and the ferry-boat Excelsior, which proceeded to the scene, picking up several on cotton bales and planks on the way. They brought all that could be found to the city, most of whom were half naked and chilled, and a large number hurt.

The following is a list of those saved as far as known: A. G. Chenowith, slightly bruised; Jno. Henry Moat, Golconda, Ill.; Miss E. Harman, Arkansas; Wm. Sloan, Allegheny City; Jno. Lyle, Pat. Rabbit and Edward Crews, St. Louis; Jno. Young, colored, New Orleans; Charles Tribble, Evansville; Archie White and wife, colored, Bayou La Fourche; Dennis McKeough, Louisville; Chas. L. Dodson, Cincinnati; Chas. Allen, St. Paul, Minn.; Lewis W. Harper, St. Louis; Jno. Schultz, badly hurt, Clinton, Ill.; Mike Dixon, Louisville; Wm. Rucera, Cal.; W. H. Rogers, Jefferson, Texas; Nicholas Carroll, Jas. M. Levy, Mike Brown, St. Louis; Ed. Barberick, New Orleans; T. H. McDonough, Wm. O'Hearn, Jerry Mack, St. Louis; K. J. Sale and wife, Leavenworth, Ind.; Mrs. Ellen M. Ryan, Atchison, Kansas; D. H. Abernethy, Bartlett, Tenn.; G. W. Reid, St. Louis; Ben. F. Wilson, and wife, Hickman Ky; A. R. Paxton and mother, Philadelphia; G. L. Dow, Pierre Co. Tenn., Jas. A. Cameron, St. Louis; S. S. Myers, Somerset Co., Pa.; D. Falconer, colored, St. Louis; Rachael Hadley, colored, Memphis; Jas. Cayne, St. Louis; W. S. League, Golconda, Ill.; J. Landen, Higginsport, O.; J. A. Lapp, Jno. Winders, Ed. Fink Houser, Davenport, Ind., Eli Miller, Valley City, Ind.; Jas. W. Harman, Bolesville, Ark.; Saml. Cunningham, Leavenworth, Ind.; Jno. M. McCartney, Pilot Knob, Ind.; C. M. League, Ill.; Lee Tolen, Quincy, Ill.; Pat. Laughlin, St. Louis; Ed. Tallwin, colored, Cairo; William Smith, Louisville; Martin White, Tim. Young, Chicago; Jno. J. Hall, St. Louis; J. Harper, colored, Memphis; Jas. Barber, colored, Nashville.

Later.—Five took the life-boat immediately after the explosion and went ashore and turned it adrift. When they were picked up by the Excelsior, the survivors talked of lynching them. The following are saved, but are badly hurt: Pilots—Joseph W. Bryan and George Ritchie, St. Louis; George Reed and George Black, engineers; Kate Murphy, chambermaid; Mike Baylon, Pennsylvania; Charles Kearney, St. Louis; George Bowers, Uniontown, Ky.; Charles Hudson, Waupan, Wis.; George Johnson (colored), Cairo. Mrs. Capt. Brolaski is hurt in the head and chest, and her little sister Virgie's arm is sprained. Mary Miller, the nurse, is badly scalded. The pilots are badly scalded and bruised.

The following are lost: Mates Miller, Allen, of New Orleans; and Joe Blank, John Bowman, first clerk, second and third chambermaids, Miss Paxton, of Philadelphia; Mary Carre, seamstress, St. Louis; Daniel Storke, a well-known pilot of Aurora, Indiana. The two bar-keepers, F. Julen, wife and child, of Golconda, Illinois; two stewards, two porters, J. R. Russell, wife and son, Jafferson, Texas; two bodies, one of a negro, the other of a German, the latter about twenty-five, dressed in grey jean pants, were brought down by the Excelsior. The officers of this boat saw several bodies on the wreck under the debris, but the wounded were suffering so from the cold that they did not wait to cut them out.

Captain Brolaski says he had forty five cabin, and forty deck passengers. He thinks at least sixty were lost. The boat had 1,300 tons of freight, including twelve hundred bales of cotton taken on here. The boat was about ten years old, and valued at $90,000; she was insured at St. Louis for $50,000.

On the arrival of the survivors here, they were taken to different hotels, where every attention is being shown by the citizens. Large numbers of those saved are badly injured, and many are unable to talk. The Captain thinks first clerk, Bowman, was instantly killed, as he slept over the boilers. The second clerk is safe.

The following is an additional list of the saved. Arthur Wilson, clerk; Frank Phillips, clerk; Miss Wetzler, Jefferson, Texas; Albert Crouch, J. H. Carter, Charles Dayton, John Johnson, James Fitzgerald, Pat. Laughlin, Mr. Harrison, John Ward, Mike Coleman, McKenny, Mike Bayle, St. Louis; W. H. Hauge, Illinois; C. L. Dodson, Blank Burch, Master, Cincinnati; Louis W. Harper, St. Louis; Mrs. Ryan, Santiago, Texas; Charles Treble, Pantryman; Hugh, and George Reed, Engineers, Carlisle, Illinois; the latter has both hands badly scalded.

Additional lost—J. Allen wife and child, M. Sweny, Steve Melton, Henry Hides, Cincinnati; Mrs. Harman, two daughters and son, and niece, Cane Creek, Arkansas.

LATER FROM THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

MEMPHIS, January 28.—The wounded of the Arthur are doing well. The are all at different hotels, where citizens are vieing with each other in their attentions. Ed. Anderson, the barkeeper, thought to be lost, arrived here to-night, badly burned about the face. He says Tom Leonard, his assistant, was lost, also George Sweeny, the porter. The second mate, thought to be lost, was saved and left for St. Louis on the Lockwood. The body of a lady, apparently about thirty years of age, dressed in black alpaca, with brown hair and grey eyes, was recovered. The body was not identified. A body, believed to be that of the second steward, was found.

The cotton on the boat was insured in New York; a large portion will be recovered.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

MEMPHIS, January 29.—The bodies recovered from the Arthur have been identified as Miss Jennie Aller of Golconda, Ill., and Martin Graney, second steward, of Maysville, Ky. Another body, believed to be that of Miss Paxton of Philadelphia, was found on the Arkansas shore to-day. The following are also believed to be lost: James Neagle, deckhand, of Dubuque, Iowa; Charles and Andrew Cole, boys of Leavenworth, and Peter Boston, striker, of Memphis: Albert Rose, striker, of Carlisle, Ill.; Wm. McGregor, cabin boy, of St. Paul, Minn.; Albert Cranch, passenger. It is now believed that eight, seven lives were lost by the disaster.

The following were saved not before reported: Joseph Reed, striker; Pat Roberts, rouster; Samuel W. Allery, carpenter, St. Louis; Fred Halstine, W. T. Foster, A. Bryser, James Slith, rousters; Jerry Mack, of Chicago, Timothy Barr, of Cincinnati, Fred Moralt, of Pittsburgh, Charles McKinney, of Louisville, deck hands, wounded, are all doing well. It is believed that none will die. The second engineer, who was on duty at the time, says everything was working well at time of the explosion. The boat was carrying less than a hundred and twenty pounds of steam, and was allowed a hundred and twenty-six. He had just tried the water and found it all right. One of the boilers was blown aft of the rudder post and smashed the yawl, while another is believed to have been driven through the hull, causing her to sink. Owing to the rise, the wreck lies in a precarious condition.

MEMPHIS, January 29.—Clear and pleasant. River rising. Departed—Bismarck, Mary Alice, for St. Louis; Glenco, Peytona, Fearless, for New Orleans. Arrived—Olive Lodge, Pittsburgh; Duck Fulton, Pittsburgh. She broke her wheel above here, and was towed down by the Mary Alice.

CAIRO, January 29.—Emile la Barge, New Orleans to St. Louis, 11 P. M.; Marble City, Cairo to Memphis, 1 P. M.; Charleston, Shawneetown to Cairo, 1; Sam Gaslale, Cincinnati to Memphis, 5; T. F. Leckert, Cairo to Island Forty, 5: Susie Silver, New Orleans to Louisville, 6; John A. Wood, Pittsburgh to New Orleans, 9; Silver Moon, Memphis to Cincinnati, 10; St. Luke, Memphis to St. Louis, 2; Ida Stockdale, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 2; W. J. Lewis, St. Louis to New Orleans, 4; Mollie Moore, Louisville to New Orleans, 5; Idle Will, Evansville packet, 5; Alice, St. Louis to Memphis, 6; James Howard, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 7; Hercules, Pittsburgh to New Orleans, 7; Joseph Bigley, Cairo to New Orleans, 7. River stationary. Cloudy during the day; clear at 8 P. M. Mercury 42 deg.

A dispatch from St. Louis gives the following partial list of ignurance on the steamer Arthur: Enterprise of Cincinnati, $5,000; Franklin of Wheeling, $1,200; Peabody of Wheeling, $1,300; Independent of Boston, $2,500; Union of Cincinnati, $2,000; Georgia Home of Georgia, $2,500; Ætna of Wheeling, $2,500; Citizens of Wheeling, $2,500; National of Cincinnati, $3,000; Western of Cincinnati, $2,500. But few of the risks on the Arthur contain the explosion clause. The insurance companies are therefore not liable, and much the largest part of the loss falls on the owners.

NEW YORK.

Marine Disasters!

THREE SHIPWRECKS!

Many Lives Lost!

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER!

The Fenian Exiles!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 28, 1871.

SELLING LOTTERY TICKETS

Augustus Daniell of Broadway and J. P. Martin, of Wall street, were held for trial by Commissioner Osborn, for selling lottery tickets without license, the former in $3,000 bail, the latter in $2,000.

LETTER CARRIER ARRESTED.

J. J. Lawrence a letter carrier, detected by means of a decoy letter, was to-day committed for embezzlement.

USING CANCELLED STAMPS.

Joseph Edward and Albert Schneider were arrested charged with selling packages of tobacco and placing on them cancelled stamps. Commissioner Osborn held them for trial in $5,000 each.

BANQUET BY WM. M. EVARTS.

A banquet was given this evening by Wm. M. Evarts to Gen. Schenck at the Union Club Rooms. No speeches were made. The guests were Judge Pierrepont, Wm. B. Astor, Mr. Duncan, G. S. M. Barlow, Horace Greeley, Gen. McDowell, Moses H. Grinnell, Judge Blatchford, E. M. Stoughton, Mr. Schuyler Morton Field, Beckwith Ward Russell, Gen. Webb, Sir John Rose, ex-Governor Morgan, E. D. Webster, Wm. R. Morgan and E. M. Archibald, the English Consul.

BOILER EXPLOSION—LOSS OF LIFE.

The tug-boat Phoenix, towing the ship Hudson up the bay this morning, exploded her boiler, killing the fireman instantly, and badly scalding the Captain, engineer, pilot, and one of the deck hands. The Phoenix sunk immediately, leaving four men floating in the water. They were rescued and conveyed to the Seaman's Retreat. The tug was new, and valued at $7,000.

THE RELEASED FENIANS

Who arrived yesterday in the Russia, had a consultation last night with their comrades, and resolved to accept the reception jointly tendered by the City Government, Tammany Hall and Irish Societies. The day of the procession has not yet been fixed.

THE DEAD BULLY.

The body of Haggerty was yesterday taken in charge by a party of Philadelphians, who had come to this city to receive it. The handsomely trimmed casket containing the remains was escorted to the railroad depot in Jersey City by a crowd of ruffians well known to the police, and was followed by the Philadelphia deputation in a carriage.

THE CENSUS RETURNS

Of the Second, Third and Sixth wards show a falling off from the last enumeration of 1,653.

DEATH OF C. S. OFFICIAL.

Chas. W. Nevins, for the past twenty years U. S. Commissioner for the Southern District of this State, died yesterday at Jersey City.

NEW YORK, January 29, 1871.

SHIPWRECK—LOSS OF LIFE.

The British bark Kate Smith, Capt. Wm. Hamilton, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Les Passages for this port, went ashore on Wednesday night near Little Egg Harbor, N. J., seventy miles from this city, and eight of those on board, including the Captain, five seamen, steward and wife, and Joseph Hussey, of Pilot Boat No. 7, of this city, were lost. The mate, Caleb McDonald, and two seamen were the only survivors of the wreck. Capt. Hamilton leaves a wife and three children: Pilot Hussey, a wife and four children in Brooklyn. The Kate Smith was of 404 tons register, had a cargo of 500 tons lead, and was consigned to a house in this city.

The schooners Mary C. Elliott and Alfred Hall, of Norfolk, Va., both from Chesapeake Bay, with oysters for this port, also went ashore on Little Egg harbor bar, on Monday night, and were both totally lost, the latter with all on board, her captain having declined aid, thinking the vessel would come off at the next high tide. The crew of the Elliott were all rescued in safety.

THE FENIAN EXILES.

The delegation from Boston, headed by Representative Fitzgerald, of the Massachusetts Legislature, were among the visitors to the Fenian exiles yesterday, and tendered them a reception at Boston, should they visit that city.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

But one steamer, the Deutschland, left for an European port yesterday, all others having been detained by the severity of the storm. The imports last week amounted to $9,705,704 one of the heaviest value ever reported in a single week. The duties were

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, JAN. 30, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 1165 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 15th DAY of MARCH, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.
GEORGE W. HAMBRIGHT,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.
ja27

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 110¾@110¾.

THE SPEECH of MR. KELLEY, in the House of Representatives, on the subject of the annexation of San Domingo, was very forcible, and presented the question in favor of annexation so ably, that no one after reading his remarks will doubt that annexationists have strong arguments to support their project.

THE SENATE—it seems—had no constitutional right to act originally on the repeal of the income tax. Under the constitution all bills for raising revenue, shall originate in the House of Representatives. It was decided by the Speaker that an attempt to pass a bill repealing a law to raise revenue came under this Constitutional provision, and the bill passed by the Senate was returned to that body with a suggestion that it had better at tend to its legitimate business. Notwithstanding this fact, the voice of the Senate has been heard, and we earnestly hope that the House will speedily pass a similar bill. The country really demands it.

WE learn with regret but without surprise, that the Allegheny delegation in the House of Representatives are resorting to all sorts of dodges to defeat the fee bill without being made prominently responsible. They say its passage would deprive the party of one of its profitable sources of supply during campaigns. Is it thus the word of promise is held to the ear to be broken to the hope. The Republican party is beyond the reach of reform.—*Post, Jan. 25.*

From beginning to end this is a malicious, wilful and deliberate misrepresentation, made with the full knowledge that it was false. When journals, professing to be decent, resort to plain lying in order to make a point, it certainly shows how miserably weak and rotten is the party they represent. Our delegation is a unit over the passage of a fee bill. The *Post* knows it, and is cross because such is the fact.

A CONTEMPORARY charges General Negley with being lukewarm in the matter of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge question, and that he is not giving the subject the attention it really deserves.

We regard the free navigation of the Ohio river as something absolutely indispensable for the prosperity of the city of Pittsburgh. We know very well that Pittsburgh alone, is a very small part of that immense district fed and clothed almost by the commerce on the Ohio. But we refer to the city, because in it, General Negley is directly interested, and because he is so, we cannot realize the fact of any neglect existing on his part. Until we have better assurances than those referred to, we will believe that our representative in Congress fully realizes the necessity of the removal of the obstructions arising from the illegal construction of the Newport bridge, and that he will do all in his power to further the wishes of his constituents in that respect.

THE *Dispatch* states that the GAZETTE "goes back on the evident idea of the revolution, that the fees shall pay the salary, when it argues it shall be fixed and definite." If the Convention had any other idea than that expressed in Resolution 17, it was simply double-faced, and intended to deceive the people. That resolution states clearly that the salaries are to be "fixed and definite," and if the English language conveys any meaning at all, it fully confirms us in the position we have assumed. Now whether that was the idea of the Convention or not, it gave the people to understand that it was, and that ought to end the matter—and will end it. But we know positively that it *was* the idea of the Convention to make the salaries "fixed and definite," and that in urging the passage of Mr. White's bill as far as the salaries are regarded, that we are in perfect accord with the wishes and desires of that Convention. We might however state here, that our neighbor is probably resting under a misapprehension. We judge so from the fact, that he only published Resolution 18, which really has no bearing on the question, and totally over looked Resolution 17, that requires the salaries to be fixed and definite.

THE *Post* goes into convulsions over the wickedness and greediness of the Radical Party on subsidies. Why not ventilate a few of the land grabbing schemes also. Why not inform its readers that on the 23d of January, Mr. Price, Democratic member of Congress from Georgia, introduced a bill to give TEN MILLIONS OF ACRES in aid of the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal. That on the same day Mr. Cavanagh, Democrat from Montana, presented a bill to grant TWENTY SECTIONS OF LAND TO THE MILE to a railroad from Cheyenne to Helena. That on the same day Mr. Manning, Democrat from North Carolina, presented a bill asking for ONE MILLION OF ACRES of land for educational purposes. That on the same day Mr. Duke, Democrat from Virginia, present a bill granting ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES of land for common schools. These few items out of many, might perhaps set off in some measure, the pious horror of the *Post* over *Radical* speculations. The fact is, without any distinction of party, these schemes should be condemned by *the people*, no matter to what political party they may belong. We do not object to any censure the *Post* may bestow on Radicals engaged in such work, and we will endorse such condemnation. Only let the *Post* look all around it, and be brave enough to condemn its own party as well as the opposition. It might have occupied its space to more advantage in censuring Price and others, than it did writing wilful misrepresentations about the Allegheny Republican delegation.

THE FALL OF PARIS.

Paris, after a resistance hopeless from the first, a courage begotten more out of pride than bravery, a fortitude and an endurance unnatural, has fallen and the Emperor of Germany is master of the situation! The proud spirit of the French people is subdued and broken, and the plodding, determined Teutons of Europe rest upon their triumphant arms and command the world's respect and admiration. Their victory has been complete; so much so as to make popular the belief that Providence ordained in advance the complete humiliation of an arrogant people, the fall of a turbulent and unpacific nation. Singularly unfortunate from the outset, with dread disaster and doleful defeat chasing every movement and action, the French have lost all the martial glory clinging to their past history and are thrown from their proud place back into the ranks of such puerile powers as Spain and Portugal. No longer does the defiant French banner of old carry with it the proud legend of an unconquerable and warlike people. It is blotted and stained and defiled with ignominious defeats and disasters in rapid succession, and through oncoming ages may never again command the universal respect it has in the past challenged from the world as the emblem of military power and national greatness. In the fall of France, Europe is unsettled, the equilibrium of the continent disturbed, and the peace of other powers threatened. The German confederation hold the advantage over all Europe and no longer need take interest in the perplexing problem of balance of power. With France, cringing at the feet of the great power that has leveled her cities, made waste her ancient forests and smiling lands, captured her Emperor and thousands upon thousands of her chivalry, Germany can well afford to defiantly ask of continental Europe, "who dares to move, what next?" She is in position to dictate the terms of peace and will do so despite any threatened interference from contemporaneous governments. Clearly winning the spoils of war and entitled to all the advantages accruing from hard and well earned victory in a contest forced upon her by the conquered nation Germany has a right to exact such recompense and satisfaction from offending France as justice demands, and flushed with triumph and confident of her great military strength she will do so notwithstanding other powers, whose welfare depend on the condition and position of the French, may interfere and strive to dictate the terms of peace with the bringing about of which they had nothing whatever to do, but which was earned at frightful cost of blood and treasure on the part of the victors. We are confident that Germany will prove magnanimous towards her fallen foe, and in any treaty she may exact will prove to the world that a nation ended, and gladsome peace is again to reign between two mighty and enlightened nations.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

EDITORS GAZETTE: In your account of Olive Logan's Lecture I saw your highly appreciative remarks on our Suffrage Association; believe me, we feel the importance of this phenomena, so skillfully analyzed by your masterly hand; it touched the deepest, most solemn chords of our suffragan hearts. Glorious power of progress! vision of a millenium, metamorphosis, transformation of the feminine sphere; phenomena! independent woman's soul going alone, without sigh, grief and longing for another soul or being to—Olive Logan's lecture. Why in this? thus you say? I thought you knew it all, but I see you don't. May I, a lady, but a true woman in truth, tell you why it is thus? I might appeal to your widely known gallantry. I appeal to a true, honest heart, and to many such besides. You say "our girls" did come to the lecture in great numbers *alone*." Why, it reminds me of that old ballad, which by this time must be out of fashion—"Alone, alone, O God give but one being to rest this weary, drooping head." It seems that our girls, inclusive ladies, are able to be independent to an extent which, some time ago, the most enthusiastic dared not to dream of. But so it is; let us agree to it, as the Pontifex said when he heard of the news, at least one of our classics says so, and we never doubt such a reliable source. As it is, I tell you in sincere friendship, for into sympathy, I should like to change the feelings of those who fain would be on peaceful terms with us, in all friendship. I tell you that this phenomenon is but the precursor of another, a more formidable, a more extensive and, may be, a more dangerous one, to fill your hearts with sadness and sorrow. Do you not anticipate the threatening storm? Does not presentiment tell you of the impending fate? Have I to be an oracle? Like Cassandra, my heart grieves over your blindness, yet you do not measure the depths of such a phenomenon. I have to tell you of it. Yes, after a little while, "our girls" will come alone, nearly every one of them. If sadness weighs down your eyelids, fills your hearts and entire beings at such a prospect; if you say, "I am stricken: why is it thus?" "our girls" have a remedy for it only with "suffrage," that granted you will be restored to rights and thrones which now imperceptibly vanish before you, soon to be entirely out of your reach. "Our girls" know that it is not fair to treat them as things or "idiots," when they are able to answer in colleges, universities, &c., as well as boys or young men, and often better. "Our girls"—poets, sculptors, painters, doctors savants, authors, lawyers, professors—I protest against the feminine endings of these on such titles, for the mind is masculine, have not to accept these appendages given erroneously to women by men. Woman's mind is masculine as well as man's, though the shrine which encloses it is feminine. "Our girls," who combine with the talents of aforesaid titles the capacities of good housekeepers, educators, even good cooks, revolt at being classed with idiots," by law they see the injudiciousness of such laws. Yes, they are surprised at the utter want of justice on the part of their gentlemen friends, a fact appearing in high relief since our girls suppose them to have common sense." To *let* hundreds and thousands of men vote who neither can read nor write, to let the gambler and slanderer vote, the impious and profane, the enfranchised slave, and refuse this right to our girls, will bring them to an independence far ahead of man's, and, as I said, after awhile they will feel it to be a disgrace to go with any friend who would refuse to acknowledge the birth-right of their minds and souls, that is, *suffrage*. Beware, I tell you, these striking features of progress will speak for themselves in a time not far off. I conclude for fear to impose on our kindness, and say but to those who yet fear, be of good cheer, in unity alone is harmony, is peace.

MRS. P. DANSE.

Drainage of Towns.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Of late years the subject of the drainage of large cities and towns in England has occupied much of the attention of English engineers and of the Sanitary Department of the Privy Council. The statistics obtained as to the public health of these localities where a thoroughly effective system of drainage has been introduced, conclusively prove the vital importance of the subject. The Medical Officer of the Privy Council, employed in the investigation of the sanitary condition of twenty five considerable towns in England, to which the new drainage system has been applied, furnishes satisfactory evidence of the consequent reduction of the rate of mortality in those towns. In some cases, as at Cardiff and Newport, the decrease has not been great—only from 3 to 2 per cent., but in many of the others, the reduction has been very considerable. At Merthyr Tydfil it is 21 per cent., at Macclesfield and Croydon 20 per cent. These figures refer to the general mortality, but where there are special causes of death, which are fostered into virulent activity by neglected drainage and sewerage, the beneficial effects of the new sanitary regulations are surprising. In nine towns the diminution in the number of deaths from typhoid fever has exceeded one-half, and in the remaining towns it has been between one-third and one half. In case of epidemic cholera that disease has been almost exterminated. In Merthyr Tydvil, during the epidemic of 1849, the cholera carried off 267 persons out of 10,000 but during that of 1866 the number of deaths did not exceed 20. In Salisbury 180 persons died of it in 1848, but only 14 in 1869. In Alnwick the number in 1848 was 206, in 1869 none. The Commissioner's report points out the fact that the indirect influence of sanitary works, in properly draining the subsoil, has been more valuable than their direct effect. The laying of main sewers has helped to dry the soil, and thereby to diminish pulmonary complaints; and he mentions several large towns where, in consequence of the drying of the soil, the deaths from consumption have been reduced to one-half their former number. In Leicester there was a great reduction in the subsoil water while the sewerage works were in progress, the death rate from consumption subsided 41 per cent. That it was the subsoil water which caused the mortality has been proved by the fact, that, where impervious pipe sewers were used so that no alteration was made in the level of the subsoil water, no decrease in mortality has taken place.

It will be observed that this health officer dwells chiefly upon the *drainage of the ground* on which the cities stand, and makes the *sewage* branch of the subject subordinate. He contends that the two ought to be distinct, and that the removal of storm water and surplus rainfall is of more importance than that of refuse from houses; and that where the two are combined, evil results follow. The sewage, in order to be utilized for manure, should be carried off in impervious pipes or conduits, so as to avoid contaminating the subterranean water through which the drainage has to be led; but if flooded with water it loses its fertilizing properties On the other hand, it be carried through pervious conduits, so as to drain the water as well, the latter becomes poisoned, fetid and dangerous. He emphatically condemns the London system, which he styles "barbarous hydraulics," whereby the system of flushing, forces vast quantities of impure matter into the Thames, and he commends the system adopted at Clemsford, where the separation of sewage and draining is thoroughly carried out, the storm-water being taken to the river by surface channels and superfluous conduits, and the sewage being conveyed by pipe drains to a pumping station at the lowest part of the town.

The system of water circulation is of such importance to health and comforts that no efforts should be spared to bring it to perfection. In domestic arrangements a vast amount of labor and time is saved by proper water conveniences, and this is no small item of saving, but if in addition to this the subsoil of dwellings were kept dry, the surplus rain water promptly carried off from roofs and gutters, and the reservoirs kept up to the full by a well devised system of conduits, it is evident that much money would be economized while the public health would be greatly benefited. There is, however, one consideration which ought not to be overlooked, and that is that the removal of the predisposing causes to any particular form of disease—as in the causes of consumption above alluded to—may produce a tendency to increase the activity of other disorders, inasmuch as it leaves a greater number of the feebler members of the population exposed to attack. Not merely the work of the sanitary engineer is needed to drive away insidious disease. The care of the intelligent physician will still be necessary, combined with habits of cleanliness and morality on the part of the population.

REV. J. C. YOUNG has now ready for the press in London a sketch of the Life of Charles Mayne Young, the Tragedian, with scraps from his journal. The book contains anecdotes, portraits, and sketches.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Senatorial fight is waxing warm in West Virginia.

WILLIAM H. GIBSON, colored, has been appointed United States Mail Agent on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, in place of John C. Vauts.

A SMART colored boy who has been for some time clerking in the United States Marshall's office in Memphis, has got a situation in the Louisiana Legislature, as Engrossing Clerk, at $7 per day.

ALTHOUGH it is so short a time since the capital of West Virginia was fixed at Charlestown, bills for removing it to some other locality were introduced into both houses of the Legislature last Wednesday.

THE Board of Supervisors of Cherokee County, Iowa, have reduced the salary of their County Auditor from $1,800 to $50, and hinted that if he don't like it he can resign in favor of some one who is not so particular.

THE Executive Committee of the Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance has unanimously voted to petition the Legislature to repeal the clause allowing the sale of beer, which was added to the liquor law last year.

THE contested election case of Thompson *vs.* Whallon, in the Minnesota Senate, has been decided by unseating Whallon, by a vote of 13 yeas to 7 nays, and refusing the seat to Thompson, on the ground of ineligibility, by 10 yeas to 12 nays.

THE House Judiciary Committee has agreed to make a report opposing the repeal of the law requiring a session of the new Congress to begin on the 4th of March. The session this year will no doubt hold till the middle of April or the 1st of May.

DON PIATT is supposed to have started out with the intention of proving either that President Grant is a villain and a fool, or that D. P. is a knave and a fool. His efforts have been crowned with the most perfect success, although he has proved nothing against the President.

A MILD-SPOKEN Democratic paper in Savannah, Georgia, which admits and deplores the outrages committed by the Ku Klux, but is opposed to coercion, says, in alluding to a recent case of unusual atrocity: "It is idle to talk of putting down such things by the officers of the law, or even by the military. There is but one remedy, and that is inherent in the exercises themselves. They work their own cure by their influence upon public opinion, and by finally producing a reaction in the minds of the misguided men who perpetrate them."

A TERRIFIC CURSE.

Leveled at the King of United Italy.

A correspondent of the New York *Standard*, writing from Rome, January 9th, says:

Since the King Victor Emmanuel's triumphant entry into Rome, the chief topic of interest is the bull of major excommunication issued against the King of Italy by the Pope. The following is a literal translation of

THE EXTRAORDINARY RELIGIOUS DOCUMENT:

By the authority of the Omnipotent God, Father, Son and Holy Spirit; and of the sacred canons, and of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, Mother and nurse of our Saviour; and of the celestial virtues, angels, archangels, thrones, dominations, powers, cherubims and seraphims; and of the holy patriarchs and prophets; and of all the apostles and evangelists; and of all the holy innocents, who, in the presence of the Holy Lamb, are worthy of singing new hymns; and of the holy martyrs, holy confessor, holy virgins, and of all the saints, together with all the blest and elect of the Lord—we communicate and anathematize and separate him from the Holy Church of Omnipotent God; that he may be tormented by an eternal martyrdom together with Dathan and Abiram and all those who say to the Lord God, "Depart from us—we do not wish to walk in thy ways." And as fire is quenched by water, so let his light henceforth be extinguished!

May the Father who created man, curse him! May the Son who suffered for us, curse him! May the Holy Ghost who was visited us in baptism, curse him! May the Holy Cross on which Christ (for our salvation and triumphant over his enemies) ascended, curse him! May the Holy Virgin Mary, Mother of God, curse him! May St. Michael, defender of holy souls, curse him! May the angels and archangels, principalities and powers, and all the celestial cohorts, curse him! May St. John the Precursor, St. John the Baptist, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Andres, and all the other apostles of Christ, together curse him! May the rest of His disciples and the poor evangelists (that with their word converted the whole world), and may the holy and wonderful army of martyrs and confessors (they by their sacrifice defended the All-powerful God) curse him!

May the chaste choirs of holy virgins (who for the love of Christ despised the things of the world) condemn him! May the heavens, the earth and all holy things embraced therein, condemn him!

May he be condemned in the house and in the field, in the open streets and in the by ways, in the wood, in the water, and in the church!

May he be cursed in his birth and in his death; in his food and in his drink; in his fasting and his intemperance; in his quiet moments and in his sleep; in his walking and in his passage on foot or seated in his repose or in his labor; in the secrements in the circulation of his blood! Be he cursed in all the facilities of his body! Be he cursed internally and externally! May he be cursed in his hairs! May he be cursed in his brain! Be he cursed in the covering of his head and in his temples! May he be cursed in his forehead and in his ears! in his cheeks and in his nostrals! in his anterior and posterior teeth! be he cursed in his lips and in his throat! be he cursed in his shoulders and in his pulses! in his arms, hands and fingers! May he be condemned in his mouth and in his heart, breast and all the bowels of his body let him be condemned. In his veins, in his arteries, in his thighs, genitals, ankles, knees, legs, feet and in his nails! May he be cursed in all the ligatures and joints of his members, from the head to the feet! May he have no health! May the son of the living God in all the glory of His Majesty curse him, and may Heaven, with all its powers, unite and rise against him to curse and condemn him! So be it.

THE STATE.

A Young Men's Christian Association has been organized in Uniontown, which we consider a good place for one.

LAST FRIDAY afternoon as workmen were engaged in the Catasauqua stone quarry, at Guth's Station, one of the men named John McHugh, was in the act of removing a blast and while at work it exploded, tearing the right side of his head off. Another man named Joe Leonard who was standing near McHugh was badly injured.

ON WEDNESDAY afternoon of last week three boys were playing upon the ice on the Lehigh river near Glendon, when suddenly the ice gave way, and the boys were precipitated into the river. Mr. Wm. Moon, clerk for the Glendon Co., was standing on the bank at the time, near the place of the accident. He leaped into the river, and at the imminent risk of his own life succeeded in rescuing all three of the little fellows from certain death.—*Easton Argus.*

THE Stroudsburg *Jeffersonian* says: The Gristmill of Mr. Wm. A. Knerr (Phillips old Mill), located on Pocono Creek, about one and a quarter miles from Stroudsburg, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last. The fire, which is supposed to have caught from the spindle of the buckwheat huller in the upper story, broke out at about half past twelve o'clock, and though every exertion was made to arrest its progress, the Mill was burned to the ground. A few individual grists were saved. The loss is estimated at $5,000. Insured for $3,000.

THERE is a ghost in Fulton county, and the Fulton *Democrat* in speaking of it says: "It seems there is quite an excitement at Water Fall Mills, near the Gap, about a Spook, or the mill being haunted. They say it comes in the shape of a man without a head, then again, in the shape of a calf or a hog. On Saturday night there was upwards of thirty persons to see it. It throws things around quite freely. When in the shape of a calf, it has chains to its legs—throws all the doors open about the mill at once, runs barrel heads through a solid floor and leaves no mark—throws the fire out of the stove. Barrels, bags and castings are thrown about promiscuously. One man went to see it with a gun and went home without it, scared, nearly to death."

MERCADANTE wrote nearly a hundred pieces for the stage, and in late years devoted himself to the composition of sacred music, in which he manifested a very superior genius. One of his latest works for the stage, "I Brigani," is replete with beauties. To the majority of English and American musicians, this composer is only known by his "Bella Adorata," a melody of which Verdi has shown his estimation by borrowing it for the tenor song in "Louise Miller."

LOOK AT THIS LIST OF HAIR PREPARATIONS!

Ring's Ambrosia, Sterling's Ambrosia, Ayer's Hair Vigor, Burrett's Hair Renewer, Upham's Cuilia Fluid, Barry's Trycopherous, Thibbet's, Allens, Woods', Circassian, Spalding's and Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Renewer, Bowel's Colorific, Upham's and Kloner's Hair Dyes.

Persons wishing any of the above can rely on getting the genuine article at the lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG AND FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

OUR INVISIBLE ENEMIES.

The raw, astringent atmosphere of winter creates and aggravates many ailments. To protect themselves as effectually as possible against the invisible dangers which surround them at this season, should be the especial care of persons constitutionally delicate. As there is no medicinal preparation in use which so thoroughly braces and invigorates the stomach, the liver and the nerves, as Hostetter's Bitters, a course of that agreeable tonic is particularly advisable for dyspeptic, bilious and nervous sufferers, in the cold, damp, and trying weather which generally prevails in our climate at this period of the year. Sudden chills have a very bad effect upon dyspeptics and individuals of bilious habits, not unfrequently producing congestion of the liver or bowels, or for a time, sometimes of an intermittent or remittent character. Attacks of rheumatism are also to be apprehended, and where there is a tendency to that complaint the Bitters will be found the best preventive. The operation of the great vegetable tonic is direct and simple. It stimulates and strengthens the digestive and secretive organs and the nerves, and puts the system in a condition to resist the action of those formidable foes of vitality, a low temperature and unwholesome winds and fogs. By quickening the superficial circulation, without creating anything approaching to fever, it imparts tone to the skin, and thus renders the surface of the body comparatively impervious to unhealthy external influences.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
Sellers Imperial Cough Syrups.
Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

No medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, &c., has attained such a wide spread reputation as JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND; it is without doubt an invaluable medicine. Testimonials have been received from *rich and poor, learned and unlearned, civilian and soldier*, while physicians recommend it and use it in their practice.

1871. ESTABLISHED 1825.

SELLERS IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.

We beg to call to the minds of our readers that this season of the year, above all others is the one in which they are liable to COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c., whilst the LITTLE ONES are in constant danger of that most *alarming* and *fatal* of all diseases, CROUP.

It is, therefore, necessary that every family should provide a positive remedy, one that is ready for use at all times.

SELLER'S COUGH SYRUP you will find a sure and speedy remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, and all diseases arising from them.

LINDSAYS BLOOD SEARCHER.

The Blood is the very fountain of life; therefore, if we wish to enjoy health, we must first purify the blood, and to insure continued health *keep it pure*. LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the safest and most effectual medicine for obtaining this desired effect, is always safe and the most delicate to use it.

THESE REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Prepared only by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 45 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of open fires. In it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no coal, or ashes ever escape into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed that only a fine white ash is left.

4th. A saving in consumption of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with a great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. FARRELL, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; WOLVEN & CO., Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Marseilles and Honey Comb
BED QUILTS.
Turkey Red Table Damasks.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Towelings, Table Napkins, &c.
Striped and Barred Shirting Calicoes.
Shirting Muslins.
Irish Linen.
Shirt Fronts, &c.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cassimeres, Jeans and Tweeds.
Black Alpacas.
Gros Grain de Londres.
Shawls and Skirts.
AT
Very Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
189 and 192 Federal Street, Allegheny.
TUESDAY, January 24.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
Joseph Horne & Co.
ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED THEIR
RETAIL DEPARTMENTS
From Market Street House to their
NEW ROOMS,
Library Building,
Nos. 197 and 199 PENN STREET,
Where they are now opened and will be pleased to receive the calls of their many patrons and the public generally.
The Market Street Stores will be used from this date exclusively for the accommodation of their Wholesale Trade.
ja24

COST PRICES
FOR
Fine Dry Goods.
Shawls,
Suits,
Silks,
Dress Goods,
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
Are offering the balance of their stock at and under
COST PRICES.
jan

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
RICHARD H. BREED.....JOHN J. HENDERSON

R. E. Breed & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CHINA,
Glass and Earthenware,
BRITANNIA
AND
Silver Plated Ware,
TABLE CUTLERY.
No. 100 Wood St.

W. P. HUNKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CONFECTIONERY
And dealers in FOREIGN FRUITS, CANDIES, SUGAR TOYS, NUTS, CIGARS, &c.
Prize Pack
Nos. 222 and 224 LIBERTY STREET,
Corner Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOUQUETS,
BASKETS OF FLOWERS,
CANARY BIRDS,
BIRD CAGES,
RUSTIC and
WIRE BASKETS,
GOLD FISH and
AQUARIUMS,
STUFFED BIRDS,
IMMORTELLES,
DYED MOSS,
FRESH CAGE SEED.
For sale by
J. R. & A. BURDOCH,
Florists, 119 Smithfield street.
EDWARD HERLINE.....EDWARD D. HAMILTON

HERLINE & CO.,
ENGRAVERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 251 CHESTNUT STREET, corner of 4th Avenue and Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Orders given to Cheeks, Drafts

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 18½c., double width Poplins.
At 25c., yard wide Colored Poplins.
At 37½c., Red and Green Serge Plaids.
At 50c., All-Wool Poplin Plaids.
At 75c., Black Waterproof, a good article.
At 12½c., Rockford Barred Flannels.
At 31c., Heavy Gray Flanned, a bargain.
At 12½c., Gray Kentucky Jeans.
At 50c., Heavy Cassimeres.
At 12½ Cents,
4-4 BLEACHED MUSLIN,
Worth 15 Cents.
At 81c., Heavy Scotch Crash.
At 81c., Fast Colored Calicoes, extra good.
At $1, Ladies' Kid Gloves, a decided bargain.
At $3, Misses Double Plaid Shawls.
BARGAINS
IN
Every Department,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
189 and 192 Federal Street, Allegheny.

STATEMENT
OF THE
Federal Insurance Co.,
OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
FROM JUNE 1st, 1870, TO DECEMBER 31st 1870, INCLUSIVE.
Published in accordance with the requirements of the 12th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 2d, 1856.

1. Capital Stock		$129,000
With privilege of increasing to		$200,000
2. ASSETS.		
Bonds, Dues, Bills, payable on demand, and each secured by two approved names	$ 80,000 00	
Mortgages	14,750 00	
Bills Receivable	4,208 25	
Cash in Bank	4,467 60	
Book Accounts, for Premiums	1,566 75	
Office Furniture and Safe	409 04	
		$105,844 14
3. Amount of Premiums received in 1870	$ 10,576 38	
4. Amount of Interest	1,349 02	
		$11,925 40
5. PAID IN 1870, as follows:		
Losses	$ 2,452 46	
Return Premiums and Re-insurance	753 19	
Taxes and Stamps	417 29	
Commissions	153 04	
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses than those above enumerated	2,539 48	
		$6,081 46
Outstanding risks to amount,		$723,548 50.

W. GIBSON MILLER,
ja23:3tsw-MWF Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE
PEOPLES' INSURANCE CO.
Of Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 31st, 1870. Published in accordance with the requirements of the 12th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 24, 1856.

1. Capital Stock		$100,000
With privilege of increasing to		$300,000
2. ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$ 41,750 00	
Loans on Collaterals and Bonds	65,195 00	
Bills Receivable	1,508 81	
Premium Notes	20,366 00	
Stock Notes	16,000 00	
Book Accounts	7,251 67	
Cash	5,108 07	
		154,092 50
3. Amount of Premiums received	$ 69,982 00	
4. Amount of Interest received	19,576 05	
Balance Jan. 1st, 1870	29,981 90	
	$139,759 95	
5. DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses	$ 25,609 45	
Taxes & Stamps	1,954 67	
Returned Premiums, Reinsurance and Commissions	5,640 38	
Salaries, rent and all other expenses	7,366 49	
Dividends	15,187 59	
	$57,667 45	
		82,092 50
Office Furniture		500 00
Accrued Interest and Salvages due Company		850 00
Due on Open Cargo Policies		1,000 00
Capital Stock		100,000 00
Assets, January 1st, 1871		$183,732 50
6. Amount of Outstanding Risks, December 31, 1870		$3,488,319 00
7. Amount of Losses unadjusted, and debts due by the Company		$5,669 21

ja22:3t-MWF WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PA., from January 1st to December 31st, 1870.
Published in accordance with the requirements of the 12th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 2d, 1856.
1. Capital authorized and paid in $100,000 00

2. ASSETS.		
U. S. 5-20 Bonds (par)		$ 5,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages		101,000 00
Bills Receivable		12,313 00
Allegheny School Bonds		4,000 00
Insurance Stocks		5,700 00
Premiums uncollected		2,349 91
Cash in Bank		2,349 91
		$128,304 66
3. Amount of Premium Notes	$30,450 17	
4. Amount of Interest, Commissions, Premiums on 5-20 Bonds sold	27,727 27	
Balance Jan. 1, 1870	44,009 64	
	$102,187 08	
5. DISBURSEMENTS.		
Fire Losses	$27,749 10	
Hull Losses	3,000 00	
Dividends No. 4 and 5	20,000 00	
Stamps and Taxes	3,349 97	
Salaries and all other expenses	5,671 42	
Returned Premiums	1,366 77	
Commissions on Premiums	765 41	
	$56,802 43	
		228,304 66
Capital stock		$100,000 00
Dividends No. 4 and 5		20,000 00
		$120,304 66
Office Safe and Furniture		350 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds and Bank Stocks		920 00
Assets January 1st, 1871		$120,654 66
6. Amount of Outstanding Risks, December 31st, 1870		$3,484,351 74
7. Debts—Due unadjusted loss		2,000 00
not exceeding		

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON,
ja16:3td Secretary.

SKATES!
SKATES!
I have one of the finest assortment of SKATES in this market, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys'
Rink, New York Club, and Wood Top Skates.
I have the BARNEY & BERRY RINK and CLUB SKATES, silver and nickel plated, and they are really a beautiful Skate. Just the article for a nice Christmas or New Year's present. The above Skates will be sold at the very lowest prices. Call and examine Prices before purchasing and be convinced of the above assertion, at
JAMES BOWN'S,
136 WOOD STREET.
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ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY.....ALBERT HIGBY.....ROBT. M. CUST
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 Liberty St.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods.

MULES AND HORSES
FOR SALE.
15 heavy KENTUCKY DRAFT MULES.
15 ROAN and ENTEY PIT MULES.
5 heavy DRA

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au4:wtf

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 28, 1871.

Gold has been active to-day from $1.10⅛ @1.10¼c. Loans made from 3 to 5 per cent. Clearances were $22,088,000. Exports for the week, $1,950,000. Governments, steady and firm all day, but late in the afternoon advanced from ⅛ to ¼ per cent. Stocks opened steady and firm at last night's prices, and after the first call improved a little. Lake Shore, very active. Pacific Mail has also been active, opening at 49@49¼, selling up to 49⅝@ 49¾. Fort Wayne and North Western, steady; at close, the entire market was firm but dull. The bank statement was unfavorable. Loans, decrease, $973,681; Specie, decrease, $1,169,059; Circulation, decrease, $139,982; Deposits, decrease, $586,385; Legal Tender, decrease, $281,518. Money, easy at 5 to 6 per cent. State Bonds, dull at about the same prices they closed at last night.

Sterling Exchange 9⅝.

Government Securities: Coupons of 1881, 112¼@ 112¾; 5-20s of '62, 110; do '64, 109¾; do '65, 109¾; new do, 108¾; '67, 108¾; '68, 108¾; 10-40s, 109; currency 6's, 110¾.

STATE BONDS—Missouris, 89¾; old Tennessees, 64¾; new Tennessees, 64¾; new Virginias sold; old Virginias, 66; old North Carolinas, 46¾; new North Carolinas, 23.

MISCELLANEOUS.—W. U. Telegraph Co., 68¾; Quicksilver, 18; Mariposas, 6; do preferred, 40; Adams Express, 68¾; Wells & Fargo, 78¾; American Union Express, 67¾; U. S. Express, 49; Pacific Mail, 49¾; New York Central, 95¾; Reading, 98¾; Erie, 21¾; do preferred, 42; Reading, 98¾; Michigan Central, 118; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88; Northwestern, 76; do preferred, 89¾; Rock Island, 108¾; New Jersey Central, 108; St. Paul, 34; do preferred, 67; Fort Wayne, 81¾; do preferred, 75; Ford Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 33¾; do preferred, 58; Chicago & Alton, 115; do preferred, 120; Ohio & Mississippi, 35¾; C. C. & C., 83¾; Baltimore & Ohio, 128; Lake Shore, 93¾; Illinois Central, 136.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, January 28, 1871. }

APPLES—The demand is fair and market steady with regular sales at $4@4.50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull; quoted at 08@10 cts per gallon.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts: Refined do 4¾; Pearl Ash, 9¾; Potash, 7¾.

BEANS—Receipts fair, demand light while prices remain unchanged, at $1.90@2.00 per bushel.

BUTTER—There is no falling off in the receipts and with no improvement in the demand, the market is dull, though there is no change to make in quotations; 30@35 for common to medium and 38@40 for prime to choice.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is selling at 3¾@3¾ cts.

BROOM CORN—Is coming in more freely and while the market is reported quiet, there is no change to make in quotations, 6@8½ cts.

CIDER—Dull; $6@8 per bbl.

CEMENT—Selling at Louisville Hydraulic at $2@ $2, and Calcined Plaster at $4¾ per bbl.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at 9@9¾ per ton by the cargo, delivered.

CARBON OIL—Is firm but not quotably higher: at 24@26c in a jobbing way and 22 in small lots.

CHEESE—The demand continues light, but there is no change in prices, 14@16 cts., according to quality.

CRANBERRIES—The receipts have fallen off somewhat but with only a moderate demand there is no change to quote; $5@6 per bbl, for common to choice.

DRIED FRUITS—Receipts continue comparatively light, but with no improvement in the demand, prices remain unchanged, 7@8cts.

DRIED APPLES—Quiet and unchanged. Apples, 6@6 cts for common to choice light and 8@9@c for sliced. Peaches, 24@26 for quarters and 11@12c for halves. Blackberries, 15@16.

EGGS—There is rather more inquiry for fresh while pickled continue as dull as ever. Sales of fresh at 28@30; the latter may be quoted at 20@25.

FEATHERS—No 1 live geese feathers 80c to the trade, and 85 for small lots.

FLOUR—The market continues strong although less excited, and dealers generally seem indifferent about retailing even at the advance, notwithstanding the advices from the west during the past two or three days have not been favorable for those who are confident of a continued upward movement. We continue to quote at $7@7.50 for red winter wheat; $7.50@8 for white wheat; $7@7.25 for spring wheat, and $7.50 for choice Minnesota bakers' flour. Rye Flour is still quoted at $5.50. The receipts from the west during the entire week have been larger than usual.

GRAIN—There is a continued steady demand for wheat, but the millers are loth to pay the advance, though they cannot now help themselves; we continue to quote at $1.35 to $1.40 for red, and $1.45@1.50 for white—sales some 600 bushels prime red at $1.42. Corn is limited in supply and firmer, but not quotably higher: 62@67 buying, and 65@68 selling—small sales, in store, at 65@67. There is rather more inquiry for Bar Corn, though the demand is chiefly for small lots, and as yet there is no advance to report; we continue to quote at 66@68c, in bulk, for car load lots, and 68@70, in a jobbing way. It is expected that in the event of navigation not being suspended, that wheat will rule higher, as this would cut off the principal source of supplies. Rye is scarce and there is some inquiry for it; may be quoted at 85@85, and a round lot would probably bring 90 time. Barley is quiet and unchanged, nothing doing worth of for fall.

GROCERIES—There is a continued good demand for almost everything that comes in this category, but Sugars and Molasses. In regard to prices, however, there is no change.

SUGAR—Under influence of an improved demand, with advices of a slight advance in foreign markets, raw sugar has ruled firmer during the past week at the eastern ports, and in refining grades an advance of full ¼c per lb. has been established. This will hold up the present prices of refined for some time, or until the supply of new sugar comes into market during the next two months. New Orleans grades are in good supply and goods offering, and this market is being well provided for—consequently Porto Rico and Cuba are entirely neglected. The former has reached a higher point than has been known for a year, and, at our quotations, are considered by the trade as fully up to their value. Molasses are only in tolerable supply, but good to prime goods will be on the market soon in large quantities, when prices in all probability will be established. Our quotations will likely be improved upon as the season advances.

HAMS—From Smalls & Bacon's New York Circular of the 25d inst., we notice that the position of Brazil is continued favorable to holders. Since their issue of the 18th inst., they have received his advices by cable to the 20th, and, at the close, sales by auction on the 20th ult., reporting heavy shipments to the States. This news ordinarily would have a depressing effect, but on a strong and buoyant market, with a small stock of Hams on hand at present imports, full previous rates are maintained. Part of a cargo of Rio Hams was sold in New York this week at 17½c. gold.

HOG—It seems that the same controlling influence is at work that for some months past has kept prices down from 5c to 10c; and already an advance of 2c per lb. from the lowest figures in December, is easily obtained. From the best hands on the line the 17@18c is asked for rough lots.

LARD—Baled is being sold on wheat at 9½@ 9¾ for good to prime.

MOLASSES—Sales at 42@45 cts.

MOSSINE—Common, 2½@3½ per bbl; Fancy, $5.25.

ONIONS—Sales at 2½@3 cts.

POTATOES—Green mixed (all weights) 100@ 115; green Peachblows (new and steer) 120; Green mixed bile lengths do cut, 110@115. Dry Pinks nominal at 75@80.

PEARS—Sales at Cleveland at $3.25 per bbl and canners at $2.75.

PEARL ASH—Is quiet and unchanged—the receipts have fallen off very materially within the past two or three weeks.

ONIONS—Scarce and in demand and may be quoted at 6@8 per bbl.

OILS—No 1 NEATSFOOT, No 2, 75; Paint, Labrador and Lard, 90; Straits, 65; bank, 60; Whale, 60; Sperm, 2.50@2.75 for the first named; 1.60 cts. for the second; 1.25 for the third; 1.10 cts. for the fourth; Sugar refined boats, 16 cts.; do in bulk, 14 cts.; Linseed, raw, 1.10 cts.; boiled, 1.13 cts.; Castor, 2.50@2.75; and prime bottle, 2.75; in baskets, 2.75@3.00. Rose Pork is higher, and may now be quoted at $25.

POULTRY—There is an active demand for dressed poultry, and the supply in this market is light; chickens, at 14@16c; and turkeys, 18@20.

POTATOES—There is some inquiry but it is mostly for small lots, and we would not be the that people generally have not much confidence in present prices being maintained; we continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at 75@80, 1.20 per bushel.

PEANUTS—Sales of new crop at 6@8.

PEACH BLOWS—Sales at 4@4½.

RAGS—Is quoted at 2@2½@3 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Clover Seed firmer but unchanged; 6.75 to the trade, and 6@7.25, in a small way. Timothy, unchanged; Timothy Seed, $3.50@ 4.00.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4½ cts.

TALLOW—Nominal, at 8@9c.

TURNIPS—Very dull and in good supply with sales of Yellow Globes at 50@60 per bbl.

WHISKEY—Sales of Monongahela Whiskey at 99 cts, an advance of ¾ cent.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

REPORTED BY } EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, } THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1871. }

PRINCIPALS.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Philadelphia	$00 00	$00 00	$00 00
New York	00 00	00 00	00 00
Baltimore	00 00	00 00	00 00

CATTLE.

The receipts were unusually light this week and with an improved demand the market ruled more active and stronger, and as compared with last week, an advance of ½@¾c has been established. There was a very fair attendance of eastern buyers, and they took about all that offered at the advance above noted, and it is probable that a larger number could have been sold. It is but proper to remark, however, that notwithstanding the advices from the east have been more favorable recently, shippers are exercising great caution, the experience of the past two months having impressed them with too heavy losses to be lightly risked, and consequently, they are not inclined to take as much risk as formerly. For further particulars, we refer to the report of sales, for the past three days, below annexed:

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Orr & Williams sold for:			
Shelby to Hoffman	7	10,460	7 87
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Steel to W Hinds	1	1,140	4 25
" " "	1	1,250	6 25
Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold for:			
Thomas to H Winds	1	950	4 25
Buchanan to Lamb	1	1,160	6 25
McFadden to Lamb	2	2,280	6 25
Smith & Watson sold for:			
Baldwin to Hinds	4	4,380	4 50
Asbury sold for:			
Baldwin to Klemans	3	2,950	4 00
" " "	2	2,360	6 25
J Evans to T Lamb	31	40,280	6 75
Klemans to Hinds	2	2,460	4 00
McAuley to Klemans	2	1,980	6 25
Henderson to Bean	18	19,550	5 37
Cadwallier to Bright	17	20,400	5 50
McAuley to Uber	7	7,250	6 40
" " Hinds	8	8,710	—
Tanner to Malins	16	18,400	6 50
Kahn to Lawshe	17	22,100	6 50
Tragerman to Klemans	10	11,560	7 00
McCauly to Davidson	5	5,770	5 50

THURSDAY, JAN. 26.

Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Dixon to Mains	3	3,560	6 37
" " "	2	2,200	4 00
" " "	13	13,600	5 38
Smith & Watson sold for:			
Baldwin to Biddle	14	14,170	5 90
Holmes, L & Co. sold for:			
Rice to Mains	16	18,470	6 50
" " "	17	18,980	6 37
Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold for:			
Tipton to Urban	6	5,800	—
Orr & Williams sold for:			
McAllister to Kelly	20	22,520	5 50
Wheeler to Kelly	20	22,980	5 50
Ward to Voetter	68	82,600	6 50
Chapman to Loughrey	59	84,680	7 37½
Elliot to McCauly	5	5,500	5 50

FRIDAY, JAN. 27.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold for:			
McGregor to Briggs	5	5,980	6 50
" " "	1	940	5 50
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Kurwin to Klemans	16	20,950	6 90
Keller & Wood sold for:			
Wilson to Klemans	22	29,870	6 37

SATURDAY, JAN. 28.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Kurwin to Klemans	16	20,950	6 90
Keller & Wood sold for:			
Wilson to Klemans	22	29,870	6 37

SHEEP.

Since our last report, we notice no material change in the sheep market; the arrivals although not large, were fully adequate to the demands, and prices have been well maintained all week. To-day with the exception of one thousand from Chicago, the yards were entirely cleared; this lot of sheep, Chicago like, was pretty well stuffed, and it is said that those that were bought it would lose from 500 pounds shrinkage to the bend before they would arrive at Philadelphia or New York. We quote extra sheep at 6@6½c gross; fair to good do, etc, prime, 5@5½c gross, 10@11 lb. tare wool, 6½@7 cts.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Daniels to Pidcock & Co	328	14,360	4 25
Magers to " "	93	7,630	6 00
" " "	91	9,000	6 50
Taylor to Davis	191	15,770	5 25
" " "	93	5,580	3 50
Fowler to Davis	111	7,400	4 00
Stoutemyer to F. & Co	185	16,280	4 75
Jones to Pidcock	87	7,740	6 00
" " "	87	8,800	6 00
Orr & Williams sold for:			
Carres to Pidcock & Co	93	6 680	5 00
Smith & Watson sold for:			
Sower to Eriesman	372	39,650	4 70
Brainard to Eriesman	97	9,430	5 00
Neff to Eriesman	184	18,850	6 00
Johnston to Alcorn	86	8,940	6 00
Monroe to Pearce	175	13,980	6 50
Sears to Eriesman	156	13,870	5 50
Sampson to Elliott	137	13,940	6 37
Pidcock to Davis	93	7,540	6 00
Rose to Pancoast	98	per head	5 40
Brosh to Davis	153	17,647	6 00
Worth to Davis	70	8,980	6 00
Marshall to Dean	109	9,850	5 38
Keller & Ulery sold for:			
Rosenbaum to Eriesman	374	32,380	5 00
Strong to Pearce	358	35,570	5 80
Robinson to Dean	90	7,070	6 37

HOGS.

The receipts have been unusually light and under the influence of the advices from both east and west, the market has been strong and considerably excited, and as compared with last week, prices have advanced from 1c@1½ cent per pound, and even at this advance the supply has been fully equal to the demand. We now quote at 7½@8c for fair to extra with on sale of fancy at 8 @8½.

Keller & Ulery sold head, the mother and litter, "Chester White," raised in Green Co., Pa., at 9¾ cts or $450.50.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Fisher to Gillett	80	13,940	8 25
Chilcoat to Needy	93	16,970	7 40
Orr & Williams sold for:			
Barey & D to Imhoff	97	18,200	7 30
Poulin to Myers & Co	195	34,250	7 30
Hamilton to Bell	92	15,770	7 37
Barey & D to Newport	101	23,600	7 15
" " Hedges	69	14,950	7 40
" " Imhoff & Co	96	22,910	8 15
Beatley to Imhoff	67	12,270	8 15
Lewis to Hedges	12	5,500	8 25

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28, 1871.

EXCHANGE unchanged.

FLOUR—Extra spring unchanged.

WHEAT—Is higher; spring firmer and 1@1¼c higher, closing quiet at $1.39@1.39¾ cash and seller February; this afternoon firmer, and sold at $1.39¾ cash; closing at highest figure.

CORN—Is higher; early in the day 1c higher; No cash; closed dull at inside; unchanged this afternoon.

OATS—No. 2 firmer and 1½@1¾c higher; closed at 36@36½c.

RYE—No. 2 quiet at 82@82½c.

BARLEY—No. 2 dull; closed nominally at 1.00@1.02.

PROVISIONS firm at 17.87½c.

Pork—Is quiet, closing dull at $9.50.

LARD—Is quiet at 8.37½@8.40.

CATTLE active at $4.75@6.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 14,000 head; shipments of 5,000 head.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Business continues to open and stand out not only here but everywhere through the north as all appears to have the utmost importance and freights the high for shipment of bulky merchandise to manufacturing districts. In the East, water seems to be frozen solid while all small streams are dried up so that mills are most supplied with steam engines and consequently run with any degree of velocity. The productions therefore are sold to all parts of the country for an unprecedented market at this dull period would cause spirit of despondency among the trade, were it not for the fact that stocks are in no wise burdensome, and all reasonable goods hold firmly with a prospect of a further advance in prices. Staple grades of bleached muslins which are held only in small stocks. New York mills sold up to 20c; Wamsutta and Mansfield 16c; Pocasset 16c; Fruit of the Loom 16c; New Market C 16c; Hope 14c; Lonsdale 15c; sheetings 27@c; do 10¼ and 12¼c; Androscoggin sheetings 10c; Artington blue do 15c; black do 15c; Pittsfield stripes and ticks 16c; Lonsdale gingham 18c.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Cotton very dull and nominally unchanged. Flour firm; superfine Western State $5.10; Western State $5.10@ 5.30, common to good; extra $5.75@6.05; good to choice do $6.10@6.50; white wheat extra Ohio $7.30@7.75; extra Ohio $6.60@7.25; St. Louis $6.75@8.15. Rye flour very firm at $4.10@4.20. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat better and active. West: a speculative demand and prices higher; old spring $1.30, new $1.36@1.38; red winter $1.36@1.42; white $1.40@1.45. Rye $1.05. Kentucky $1.36@1.40. Rye firm. Barley and malt dull and unchanged. Corn firm; mixed 97c; No. 2 $1.00@1.01; yellow 98@99c; white 96c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 62¾@65. Leather unchanged at 27@30c; Orinoco 29@29½c. Wool firmer; domestic 50@52½c; pulled 30@46c; California 29@53c. Hay $1.25@1.40 for prime. Hops dull; State 20@25c; eastern 65@10c. Coffee firm; Rio 13¼@16½c. Sugar steady. Rice 7¼@8c. Petroleum: crude 15c; refined 25½c. Molasses scarce and firm. Mess pork: new $23; old $22; prime $19@19.50; prime mess new $21.50@22; February and March $22.87½@23. Dressed hogs 9½@9¾c. Beef steady; mess 10@15c; extra 15@17½c; hams 20@21c; prime mess 26@28c; Indiana 26@28c. Cut meats firm; hams 14½c; shoulders 12¾@13¼c; middles quiet. Lard dull; prime steam 12¾@13¼c; kettle dried 13¾c; February to April 31¾@ 13¾c.

Metals.—Ingot Lake Copper 22¼@22¾c. Iron Scotch pig $30@34. T. S. $28@30. Bar $75. Russian sheet 10¾@11c in gold. Nails unchanged.

LATEST.—Flour firm at $6.75@7 for shipping. Wheat dull and unsettled with red western at $1.40. Rye and Oats unchanged. Corn firm. Pork, Beef and Bacon unchanged. Lard dull at 13¼@13¾c. Eggs firm; fresh 29@30c; limed 26@28c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 28.—Cotton steady; middling 11¾c. Flour firm; family $6.50. Wheat: demand good at full prices; red winter $1.33@1.35. Corn firm; sales for new and shelled. Oats scarce and firm at 40@47c, the latter for choice white. Rye: higher grades advanced; sales at $1.05. Barley firm; $1.60 for one lot choice sold at $1.04. Groceries unchanged; sales 47 hhds sugar at 9¾@11c. Linseed oil steady; 85c. Lard oil steady; $1.05@ 1.10. Eggs scarce and firm; 28c. Butter scarce and firm. Cheese steady; sales 980 boxes factory at 15¾@15¾c. Clover seed firm; $11@ 11.50. Timothy seed scarce and firm; $3.50@4. Provisions: demand light, but holders firm. Pork held at $22.50. Lard: 12c for steam, 12¾ @12¾c for kettle. Bulk meats 8½@9c; sugar cured 11@12c. Bacon 10@11¾@12c; small sales. No hogs in: nominally $7.50@8. Whisky active and advanced; 88@89c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 28.—Tobacco steady and firm, with sales 77 hhds at unchanged prices. Cotton closed easier, with sales 138 bales of middlings at 11½c. Flour: supply light and market very firm; extra family $5.50@5.75. Grain very firm. Corn: none here. Provisions: good consumptive demand; market very firm. Mess Pork $23. Lard 12¾c. Bulk Meats 8¾@11¾@11¾c. Bacon 10@12½ @12¾c. Hams: sugar cured 16c; plain 14½@15c; packed. Whiskey; none here; dealers quoting at 88c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 28.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 3@4c; No 1 white Michigan $1.46; regular do $1.38; amber Michigan $1.41½; No. 1 red wabash held at $1.46@1.45 bid; No. 2 $1.38; No. 3 $1.29. No. 2 amber Indiana $1.45. Corn steady and high; mixed 56@57c; low 55½c; yellow 57½c; white 56c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1 49c; Michigan 48c. Clover seed quiet. Hogs dull and a shade lower at $8.50.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; sales 2,000 bush. No 1 red winter $1.40; 2 cars at $1.41; 3 cars on track at $1.40; No 2 red winter $1.35. Corn dull; 61c. Oats dull and nominal; 42@46c. Crude petroleum excited and higher, $5.40@ 5.50; refined held at 25c for car load lots.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 28.—Flour firmer at $7.25@8.25 for western family. Wheat dull and drooping for lower grades: Ohio and Indiana sold at $1.55@1.65. Corn steady; white scarce at 72@80c; yellow 80c. Oats firm; No 1 rye firm at 90@95c. Mess pork active at $24.25. Bacon firm: hams 16@18c. Lard 13c. Whisky held at 88@97c, with no sales.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.—Flour firm; Indiana and Ohio $6.75@7.75. Wheat steady; white Indiana red at $1.45@1.50. Rye dull and unchanged. Corn: yellow 80c, mixed 78c. Oats 58@60. Petroleum—crude 15c and refined 24¾c and active. Whiskey unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 28.—Flour quiet. Wheat active and advanced: No 1 $1.32. No 2 $1.30¾. Oats: No 2 quiet at 36c. Corn—No 2 mixed firmer at 60c. Rye—No 1 dull at 86c. Barley—No 2 nominal. Mess pork easier at $21.75. Dressed hogs nominal at $8.62.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 28.—Clover seed steady. Wheat firm; extra $1.49@1.50; No. 1 $1.40. Hogs quiet at $8.00.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, January 28.—Cotton quiet and weak at 14¾c; receipts, 3,419 bales; shipments, 2,263 bales.

GALVESTON, January 28.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 13¾c.

CHARLESTON, January 28.—Cotton dull; middling 14¾c.

MOBILE, January 28.—Cotton weak; middling 14¼@14¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 28.—Cotton weak; middling 15¼c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Jan. 28.—4 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 2 do do, Jones & Laughlin; 2 cars nig iron, Reese, Graff & Dull; 1 car do, Union Iron Mills; 1 do do, McKnight & Co; 8,000 ft lumber, Heath & Spear; 10,000 ft lumber, W W Rigdon; 1 car ia ore, Wilson, Glass & Co; 1 do do, Brevers, Boston & Co; 2 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 1 do do, Chess, Smith & Co; 2 do do, McKnight, P & Co; 2 do do, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips; 2 do do, J Painter & Sons; 2 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 100 bbls lime, J B Canfield; 1 car staves, Spencer, McKay & Co; 1,210 sks coke, T Carnegie; 60 sks corn, Heron; 330 oil bbls, C A Wormcastle; 104 off bbls, B D Moore; 7 pkgs eggs and butter, Brueggerman & Co; 1 pkg eggs and butter, Strand & Metzgar; 1 bbl, 1 hf bbl whiskey, 1 tub butter, 2 bbls d apples, P Duff & Son; 1 hf bbl and 3 bxs butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 12 cars pig iron, Hallman & Hamman; 100 bbls flour, 41 kegs lard, 12 tcs 1 bbl lard, 50 kgs m feed, Schoonover & Co; 250 sks oats, Graham & Macaulay; 1 tub cheese, 7 kgs a butter, Van Gorder & Shepard; 31 kgs lard, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 30 bbls chairs, Bedford Chair Co; 10 sks flaxseed, 12 sks rye, W G Miller; 6 pkgs butter, A Bennett & Co; 3 pkgs do, W Harrison; 30 bbls apples, Woodworth & D; 4 bbls do, J W Wiley; 5 bbls, 15 kgs p barley, Arbuckles & Co; 1 car pig iron, McNish & Butler; 30 bdls poles, Thos Hare; 20 sks cornsl, 6 sks rags, Bibb d Sons; 1 pkg Dry Res, Jr; 1 bx cigars, J P Norton; 5 bxs frames, 1 show case, 1 bx frames, 2 bbls d fruit, W H Graff & Co; 5 bxs scales, Fairbanks, Morse & Co; 10 bbls t oil, Dalzell & Townsend; 3 crates 3 machines, Grover & Baker; 3 do do, Smith & Forrester.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, January 28.—30 bbls glue, W Fiacres & Son; 1 car potatoes, S Van Gorder & Co; 1 car corn, Laing & McKalip; 5 rolls leather, M De Lange; 10 bdls papers, Godfrey & Clark; 25 bdls b pails, F Seibert & Co; 182 bgs oats, Neil & Ritchart; 47 g hides, J Cailery; 211 bgs barley, J Muller; 16 bdls apples, W H Graff & Co; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 100 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 5 bbls eggs, Van Gorder & Shepard; 15 bbls d apples, Brueggerman & Co; 200 sets chimneys, Dithridge & Son; 35 bbls hominey, 40 doz brooms, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 25 bbls flour, G W McClure; 12 cads hogs, J H Lippincott; 10 bbls onions, W H Graff; 10 hf bbls tobacco, Austin, Bros & Co; 28 bgs feed, Meanor & Harper; 5 bbls beans, Reed & Bender; 25 cases rolls, J Woodwell & Co; 5 do do, Logan, Gregg & Co; 12 bbls apples, 5 bbls onions, 35 bxs cheese, Wood, Mahood & Co; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co; 1 car mdse, C Pemberton; 24 sks rags, McCullough & S; 6 cases b blower, S S Baird; 25 do do, J Painter & Sons; 1 bx farina, Reymer & Bros; 5 bbls alcohol, B L Fahnestock; 9 bdls p stock, C P Markie; 19 bxs soap, W D Cooper; 4 bbls sugar, Reed & Bender; 16 do do, S P Sarver & Co; 13 do do, 17 bbls molasses, W Hasleges & Co; 7 bbls molasses, Watt, Lang & Co; 50 do do, Schomaker & Co; 27 do do, Knox & Orr; 12 bbls sugar, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 250 pgs sundries, B L Fahnestock.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 28.—16 bbls flour, Meanor & Harper; 16 do do, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 47 sks barley, J Gangwick; 25 do wheat, Gilmore, Straub & Co; 113 sks barley, F Schilds; 169 do malt, J Fiske; 10 d bags, 148 sks flour, Mc-Henry & Hood; 24 do do, Z Wainwright; 30 do oats, Akin & Rainbow; 40 do wheat, J H Sturgeon; 42 do c meal, Shomaker & Co; 5 sks barley, Houck, Jamison & Co; 3 sks barley, 7 do wheat, S Hood; 11 sks corn, 3 do oats, J P Hann; 1 car wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 27 bbls whisky, F H Hamberger; 1 do do, W Wolff; 5 do do, N Graser; 3 bbls r sides, 50 bxs candles, 10 do do, J Obailiss; 5 do do, S P Sarver & Co; 10 do do, J P Sneathen & Co; 145 sks wheat, W McKee & Co; 10 do do, Hitchcock & McC; 17 do shipstuff, J Craig.

ALLEGHENY STATION, January 28.—2 cars ore, Lewis, Bailey & D; 5 do do, Graff, B & Co; 100 bbls lime, G Stewart; 18 pails tobacco, C H Renter; 60 bbls apples, Fred Owens; 13 do do, W H Garrison; 9 d o do, F Rosenwine; 3 bbls beans, J Kohen; 1 cask cheese, J McFarland; 1 car tile, A Patterson; 6 bbls, 24 sks flour, 3 do meal, J McK Lusk; 24 sks flour, 30 do corn meal, T F Grubbs; 28 sks bw flour, Beckfield & Niehouse; 28 pkgs bottles, Hanz & Noble.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, January 28.—11 pkgs marketing, J McD Crossan; 1 car oil bbls, P W Morgan; 30 bush corn, L J Blanchard; 1 car grain, Scott & Gaul; 25 sks oats, 1 do wheat, J Hoffman; 25 sks oats, F Alvaior; 27 sks wheat, A Austin; 1 car clay, Star L B Co; 1 bx d goods, D Gregg & Co; 6 pkgs s iron, Coleman, R & Co; 1 car metal, Graff, B & Co; 1 do do, Rees, Graff & Co; 4 do do, Byers & Hutchings & Co.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, Jan. 28.—2 horses, D Arthur; 1 car mdse, C Pemberton; 1 do blooms, Spang, Chalfant & Co; 1 car lumber, F Bechert; 1 car bark, Lackcamp & Keefer.

EXPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, January 28.—40 bdls boots, A Walter & Son; 200 do do, A S Hallidt; 16 p casks, D R Ecker; 2 rolls leather, Loughrey & Frew.

PROFESSIONAL.

H. B. SWOOPE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.

OFFICE in the CUSTOM HOUSE, 2d story. oct9-tf29

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☞ Prompt attention given to all kinds of legal business. jan7-tf36

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Samuel McMasters,

ALDERMAN, EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE and POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Office, No. 126 GRANT STREET, opposite St. Paul's Cathedral. oct5-tf

A. BAILIE,

Alderman and Police Magistrate.

Collector of City and County Taxes for the First ward. Office, 127 LACOCK STREET, Allegheny.

NEW WALL PAPERS,

Now receiving, of new designs, for halls, dining rooms and chambers. Also, Plain Tints and Decorations in extensive variety, at

No. 107 MARKET ST., near Fifth avenue.

oct29 JOS. B. HUGHES & BRO.

RIVER NEWS.

The river is again receding at this point with about 8 feet in the channel last evening. Thawed considerably yesterday. In the afternoon the indications were favorable for rain; if the snow now on the ground should be taken off suddenly with rain, we may look for a flood, the like of which has not seen for months.

The Carrie Brooks from Zanesville, Juniata from Cincinnati, Silver Lake from New Orleans and Far West from St. Louis are among the first boats due.

The Ajax has laid up at New Albany, to wait for more water; also, the Simpson Horner.

The Warner and barges, New Orleans to Pittsburgh, passed through the canal on Friday.

Capt. Sam Barr, Jr. is in Cincinnati.

—The Paducah *Kentuckian* says: The case of the Commonwealth vs. Reed, indicted for stealing $3,000 or 4,00 from the wreck of the Rapidan No. 1 which has occupied the attention of the Circuit Court for ten days, was closed by an able, concise and logical argument of three and a half hours' length, by Colonel L. D. Husbands, for the prosecution. At the close of Colonel Husbands' argument the Court adjourned for dinner, after which the jury returned with a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to three years and nine months in the penitentiary. Reed was ably defended by Governor King, Major Harris and Major Bidwell.

—Jeanette Roberts, owned by Captain Heasmann, of La Crosse, had her entire cabin cut away by two men at Burand, who seemed to think that steamboats were built and left at Durand to supply the town with kindling-wood. Measures will be taken to recover damages, unless the offending parties settle matters satisfactorily with the Captain of the boat.

—The St. Louis *Dispatch*, of Tuesday, says A Cairo *Democrat* dispatch, dated yesterday, says the steamers Chippewa and Johnny Schmoker, owned by H S. Rumsey, of La Crosse, were burned on Saturday morning at Rumsey's Landing. Loss about $30,000. Insurance is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

—The bill of sale of the steamer H. Weber was received by the Custom House officials at Cincinnati on Thursday. She was sold, while aground in the Wabash river, by Joseph Smith to American Fleaher and Andrew B. Flesher, of Noble, Ill. Price $2,000.

—Captain John Hare has purchased the towboat Comet from the Mount Carbon Coal Company, for something less than five thousand dollars. She will be towed to St. Louis from Grand Tower, and will be placed in the St. Louis and Pittsburgh trade.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is informed that people here generally think the best part of an iron boat is her hull. The hull of the John T. Moore was built here. We "don't give up the ship."—*Cin. Gazette.*

—The Mollie Moore, M. C. Yeager, John A. Woods, Jr., A. J. Barker and Dexter left for New Albany on Thursday for the

THE CAPITAL.

The Alabama Claims!

ENGLAND READY TO SETTLE!

Negotiations in Progress!

PROBABLE SPEEDY ADJUSTMENT!

A Reasonable Basis!

[By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1871.

COX ON CONGRESSIONAL DELAY.

The House met for General Debate. Mr. Churchill in the Chair. Speeches were made by Mr. Cox in favor of Revenue Reform, and Mr. Maynard in condemnation of Federal interference at elections. Mr. Cox said the best use he could make of to-day in the House was to advise the people that their representatives here have not an opportunity to work in their behalf, during the working days of the week. "Ever since this session I have sought to have a chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There has been no such chance. Selfishness and class legislation, absolutely rule here. The payment of the public debt so fast, does not develope our industries. My resolution for cheap coal, &c., would be a help to the people and not to a class, but there is no help to be had here this session. Land grants, Air Line Railroads, and the proper appropriations take up our time. The North American Review calls our honorable Secretary of the Treasury to account for his "no policy" policy. He would pay off the debt at a sacrifice of all interest; why not take the tax off from tea, coffee, salt, coal, lumber, leather, &c.? The tax on coal is peculiarly harsh. It is not only a tax on all manufactures made by caloric and steam, but a tax on the poor—at this inclement season when new strikes are making coal so high, I shall be one of those here who will never let revenue reform rest until successful—never."

MISCELLANEOUS SPEECHES.

Speeches were also made by Mr. Cathins on the Alabama Claims, and Messrs. Hoar, Lawrence and Maynard on the bills to promote national education. Mr. Axtell made a defence of the land grant policy, and Mr. Armstrong spoke on civil service reform. The latter stated that he was authorized by the committee on that subject to report a resolution for all pending propositions, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service, as are best calculated to promote the efficiency thereof, and to ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge and ability for the branch of service he seeks to enter; and for this purpose the President is authorized to employ suitable persons to conduct such inquiries, to prescribe their duties and establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the civil service. The President is also authorized to prescribe the fees to be paid by all persons applying for appointments, which fees shall be applied to the payment of the salaries of such inquiries.

Mr. McCormick, of Arizona, made a speech on the Indian question, after which, at 4:35, the House adjourned.

[Special to the Evening Post.]

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Your correspondence is now cooked, not fully to reaffirm the truth of his dispatch of Monday that the settlement of the Alabama Claims had been re-opened, and that negotiations are in progress between this country and Great Britain, but to say without violating any confidence, that the matter in question was the subject of careful consideration at a recent Cabinet meeting, and at the instance of the administration, was brought before the Committee on Foreign Relations, at a meeting held last Tuesday. The subject was introduced by a prominent Republican Senator, who is a member of that Committee. For some reason there is a strong feeling and disposition on the part of the administration to settle the

[By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1871.

COX ON CONGRESSIONAL DELAY.

The House met for General Debate, Mr. Churchill in the Chair. Speeches were made by Mr. Cox in favor of Revenue Reform, and Mr. Maynard in condemnation of Federal interference at elections. Mr. Cox said the best use he could make of to-day in the House was to advise the people that their representatives here have not an opportunity to work in their behalf, during the working days of the week. "Ever since this session I have sought to have a chance to reduce the taxes on coal, salt, clothing, shelter, &c. There has been no such chance. Selfishness and class legislation, absolutely rule here. The payment of the public debt so fast, does not develope our industries. My resolution for cheap coal, &c., would be a help to the people and not to a class, but there is no help to be had here this session. Land grants, Air Line Railroads, and the proper appropriations take up our time. The North American Review calls our honorable Secretary of the Treasury to account for his "no policy" policy. He would pay off the debt at a sacrifice of all interest; why not take the tax off from tea, coffee, salt, coal, lumber, leather, &c.? The tax on coal is peculiarly harsh. It is not only a tax on all manufactures made by caloric and steam, but a tax on the poor—at this inclement season when new strikes are making coal so high, I shall be one of those here who will never let revenue reform rest until successful—never."

MISCELLANEOUS SPEECHES.

Speeches were also made by Mr. Cathins on the Alabama Claims, and Messrs. Hoar, Lawrence and Maynard on the bills to promote national education. Mr. Axtell made a defence of the land grant policy, and Mr. Armstrong spoke on civil service reform. The latter stated that he was authorized by the committee on that subject to report a resolution for all pending propositions, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service, as are best calculated to promote the efficiency thereof, and to ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge and ability for the branch of service he seeks to enter; and for this purpose the President is authorized to employ suitable persons to conduct such inquiries, to prescribe their duties and establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the civil service. The President is also authorized to prescribe the fees to be paid by all persons applying for appointments, which fees shall be applied to the payment of the salaries of such inquiries.

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LINCOLN, NEB.

Gov. Butler and the School Fund.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, January 28.—A special from Lincoln, Neb., says a resolution was passed by the House of Representatives of Nebraska, inquiring into the disposition made by Gov. Butler of nearly seventeen thousand dollars, which he collected in the spring of 1869 from the United States government, to the credit of the Nebraska school fund, on sales of land during the territorial existence of the State, in answer to the resolution, Governor Butler replied that he had deposited the amount in the State Treasury.

Another resolution was then passed by the House, requesting the Auditor and Treasurer to state why this amount was not credited to the State in their reports. Replies were received from these that this money was never received in the State Treasury. A committee was then raised to request Governor Butler to explain the discrepancy between his statement and the Auditor's.

The Committee made a report on yesterday afternoon, that Governor Butler claims to have placed the money in the hands of the Deputy Treasurer and subsequently borrowed fifteen thousand dollars for his own use, and loaned the balance to other parties. He claims to have secured this money by mortgages. A resolution was then passed instructing the Committee on schools to investigate this and other matters pertaining to the school fund. The end may result in the impeachment of the Governor.

THE RIVERS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CAIRO, January 28.—The Glenco, from Pittsburgh for New Orleans, arrived at 9 P. M. Vinolia Belle, for St. Louis and White River, at 9. Quickstep, Evansville packet, at 10. Jno. Lumsden, Nashville packet, at 11. Kate Robinson, St. Louis and Cincinnati, at 11 A. M. Jas. Bigley, Memphis and Louisville, at 11. Admiral Farragut, St. Louis and Cincinnati, at 11. Mountaineer, St. Louis and Cairo, at 2. Potomac, New Orleans and Cincinnati, at 3. Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet, at 7. Imperial, St. Louis and New Orleans, at 7. The river rose four inches; snow fell all the forenoon; cloudy; mercury 38°.

CINCINNATI, January 28.—River stands fourteen feet six inches, but is falling. Departed, Allen Dean for Memphis; Bermuda for Evansville. There was snow during the afternoon, and indications of a storm to-night. Temperature 33.

LOUISVILLE, January 28.—River falling slowly, with four feet eight inches at Indian chute, and six feet eight inches in the canal. It commenced sleeting early in the forenoon, and has been snowing ever since. Arrived, Silver Wave, Memphis; America, from Nashville. Departed, Nick Longworth, for New Orleans. The America got off for Cincinnati to-night. The C. R. Church broke her hog-chain going over the falls yesterday evening, and was detained at Portland till to-night.

HOME NEWS.

Office Rooms To-Let.—Several fine office rooms can be had from April 1, in "Gazette Building," corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield streets. Apply at once.

Mayor Brush had twenty-four common cases at his hearing yesterday morning.

Wm. Sloan of Allegheny city, was one of those saved in the late disaster of the W. H. Arthur.

John Ost, for vagrancy, was sentenced to the work-house for thirty days by Mayor Brush at his levee yesterday morning.

Striking an Officer.—Mayor Brush yesterday morning fined Oliver Smith $10, five dollars for being drunk and disorderly, and twenty dollars for striking an officer.

We understand that the hull of Capt. J. B. Conway's new boat, the Esperanza, will be launched from the yards of Messrs. Cook & Williams, at Brownsville, Wednesday next.

Mrs. Mary Henderson appeared before Alderman Irwin, of Allegheny, on Saturday, and preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against Edward Hart, of Fairview. A hearing was had, and the accused dismissed on payment of costs.

Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, on Saturday issued a warrant for the arrest of Dietrich Duncliff, charged by Henry Schaffer with assault and battery. Schaffer alleges that Duncliff took him by the throat, threw him down and otherwise ill-used him.

Deputy Mayor Cartwright, of East Liberty, had before him two brothers named Lacock, Jerry Merchant, and a boy, name unknown charged with fighting in Negley's row at that place a few days before, which we noticed at the time, and fined the three $25 each and the boy $5.

Obituary.—Mr. William Connery, a native of Shennsburg, and a member of one of the oldest families of Cambria county, died recently at Morris, Illinois, at the age of fifty years. Many years ago he located in the west, where he was prosperous and successful, and where he died he was universally honored and respected by his fellow citizens.

Disturbing Printers.—Officers Long and Hook, on Saturday arrested two printers, named Lightner and Boyd, for acting in a disorderly manner at the office of the *Mail*. They alleged that they had gone to that office for the purpose of taking a look at the "Kate." Their curiosity cost them $10 apiece, in the shape of a fine inflicted by Mayor Brush.

List of letters held for postage, Jan. 28th: Carrington, C. F., Philadelphia, Pa., 3 cents. Brown, Wm., Greensburg, Pa., 3. Davis, Wm. H., Wheeling, Va., 3. De Lonche, Mrs., Philadelphia, Pa., 3. Hart, Jno., Bullingdon, Pa., 3. Mackey, Rev. H., Brady's Bend, Pa., 1. McVay, L. C., Indianapolis, Ind., 3. Millin, Mrs. Sarah, Philadelphia, Pa., 3.

Base Ball.—A meeting was held Saturday evening at the store of Messrs. Brown and Ego'ff, Wood street, for the purpose of reorganizing the old "Enterprise" Base Ball club. The object was accomplished by the election of the following officers: President, Hon. H. W. Mackey; Vice President, John Katz; Secretary and Treasurer, C. L. Magee; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Eupper. Another meeting will be held this week to arrange for the season.

New Boat Endangered.—The new boat of Captain Coulson moored at the foot of Market street was struck upon the upper bow by the Boat Collier in trying to effort a landing, on Saturday night. During all day yesterday a large force of men were engaged with Jack Screws and succeeded in getting her off. At first it was thought that her hull would be so much warped as to render her useless but when she was got into the water again, she floated off all right.

Extensive Art Gallery.—Next to the Bible, no book is more useful than Webster's Dictionary. The Unabridged is an extensive art gallery, containing over three thousand engravings, representing almost every animal, reptile, insect, fish, bird, and tree with which we know anything about. It is a vast library, giving information on almost every mentionable subject. It has been truly remarked that it is the most remarkable *compendium of human knowledge* in our language.—*Household Advocate*.

Annual Meeting of the Geographic Society of Pennsylvania.—The fifth annual meeting will be held in the east wing of the capitol building at Harrisburg, commencing on Wednesday, February 1, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until the business of the society is transacted.

The annual address will be delivered on Wednesday evening, in the hall of the House of Representatives, by Wm. C. Doane, M. D., of Williamsport.

The delegates from Allegheny county, all of whom will attend, are Drs. Cote, Burgher, Cooper, McClelland, Hofman and Childs.

Editors Gazette:—Frequent requests have of late been made in the newspapers that street car conductors should be required to call out the name or number of the cross-streets which they pass. The idea is a sensible one, and it is proved the evil is not required from conductors by the managers of our street railways. But the inconvenience to the comfort and discomfort to the passengers (particularly in cold weather) occasioned by opening and shutting the door every minute, or less, as is the case at present against the execution of the order—we say every minute, rightly. For instance, the time of the Penn avenue cars is about five-and-a-half minutes, and they pass Forty-fifth street before reaching their destination. Now, we suggest an improvement that will obviate these objections. Make a hole an inch in diameter in each door-frame of the car, and insert a mouth-piece, similar to that of a speaking-tube or trumpet, to which the conductor could apply his lips, and speak out loud as he pleased, without showing himself or inconveniencing the PASSENGERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

	Pittsburgh, Jan. 29, 1871.		
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Height of Barometer	30.11	30.15	30.24
Change since last report	—.04	+.04	+.09
Thermometer	31°	37°	35°
Change in last 24 hours	+3°	+9°	+7°
Direction of Wind	W.	S.W.	W.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	5	4	2
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	0.125	0.08	0.02
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale—approx.	B	A	A
Amount of cloud	4	4	4
Rain-fall since last report—inches and hds.	0.25		
State of weather	3	3	3

NOTES.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last reports are given; decrease being marked here and thereafter in the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds, by wave space, in inches; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; C, light breeze; B, gentle breeze.

State of the weather is expressed by figures from 1 to 6: 1 being clear, no cloud; 2, fair, 3, cloudy; 4, threatening; 5, wholly covered; 6, light rain; 7, heavy rain; 8, snow.

The barometer is corrected for temperature, elevation and instrumental error.

JAS. WEST, Observer.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Opening night, on which occasion Mr. Fechter will appear in his great character of "Ruy Blas" in the drama of the same name. It has been said that Mr. Fechter has attained in the rendition of this character that altitude so rarely reached by man—perfection. Whether this assertion be true in the fullest sense of that term, Mr. Canning certainly deserves the thanks of our amusement going public in affording them an opportunity of witnessing the nearest approach to it on the modern stage.

The performance will commence by the singing of the National Anthem, after which the dedicatory ode written by Mr. W. W. Kinsley of this city, will be recited by the deservedly popular actor Mr. J. Newton Gottschalk.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—Engagement of Messrs. Delano and Demoisilles Lilla and Zoe, second week of the Gorgeous Gas Whilliams, who will appear in new specialties. The Levantine Brothers and the always popular and mirth provoking Messrs. Mooney, Simmerson and Reynolds. If you want to rid yourself of melancholy by all means visit the Varieties.

OPERA HOUSE.—Second week of the Chapman sisters, Bishop, Milburn, Cooper and Polo. Also, to-night for the burlesque and the "Sleeping Beauty," an "Olio," and the farce of "Friend Waggles."

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted to record, Saturday, Jan. 29, in the office of Thos H. Hunter, recorder for Allegheny county.

Chas. Simms to Isabelle Bell, Jan. 24, 1871; all the coal underlying 4 acres of land in Lower St. Clair township.....$2,200

Alex R. Alter to Sarah W. Ledden, Jan. 24, 1871, 125 by 177 feet on North street, Wilkins township.....$2,200

J. W. Commop to H. Brigley, Jan. 24, 1871; lots Nos 52 and 53 North Fayette township, with buildings.....$2,000

Geo W. Pepper to H. Stauch, Jan. 25, 1871; 20 by 80 feet on Tuscarora street, borough of East Birmingham, with buildings.....$2,200

John Hoffman to Mary A. Stevenson, April 4, 1868, 60 by 67 feet on Grant avenue, Allegheny city, with buildings.....$1,250

Thos. Rose to Peter Castater, March 11, 1868; 64 acres 146 perches of land in Marshall township, with buildings.....$2,100

Andrew McQuesty to Andrew J. McQuesty, Dec. 17, 1870; 30 by 50 feet on Brown avenue, village of Mansfield.....$1,000

James Butler to Peter P. Wilhelm, January 28, 1871; 34 by 50 feet on Carey alley, borough of Birmingham, with buildings.....$2,200

Mathias Lauer to Leonard Kerstetne, Jan. 9, 1868; 1 acre of land in Pitt township, with buildings.....$2,200

John G. Morange to Sallie J. Perrine, $2 by 200 feet, Chartiers township.....$300

Peter Stahl to J. L. Marshall, Dec. 22, 1870; lots 1 and 2, Mr. Small's plan, Chartiers township, with buildings.....$400

Edward Davison to Washington School, Jan. 28, 1871; 1 acre and 9 perches of land in Kilbuck township.....$1,800

Wm. Coumnie to Wm. Miller, 24 by 138 feet on Sheffield street, Allegheny City.....$2,250

Mellor, Murphy & Co.

We have received from this enterprising and successful business house, a *fac simile* of the new English post-card, or card, printed and stamped by the Government, with room left for the address of the party you wish to communicate with, and half penny stamp on one face, with the other blank, upon which may be written or printed the matter you wish to send. This card is not to be enclosed in an envelope, and of course only such reading as one does not care to have read on its passage through the mails can be placed thereon. This is the shortest letter postage yet known and the system will doubtless be adopted by our Government sooner or later. The above named firm are now prepared to furnish these cards in this city, and will probably mail one hundred in each door-frame of cars, and send them at their extensive dry goods store, No. 98 Market street, between Third and Fourth avenues, during the months of March and April. Call and see them.

Messrs. Mellor, Murphy & Co. are always large, fresh and varied, with an assortment in which all can be pleased. Attentive salesmen will attend your wants, and will show you through the establishment.

To the Trade.

I desire to call the attention of the trade to my stock of Lake Fish, having, for the past thirteen years, made this branch of business a speciality.

My stock, at this time, is the largest ever held by this city. I am prepared to furnish dealers, promptly, by the drug or car load, and will make arrangements for supplying by the car load, at special rates, from Detroit, Sandusky, Erie, Grimsby or Cleveland, and also from Pittsburgh to any points in Pennsylvania or Ohio, as shippers may wish.

I would also call the attention of dealers to my large assortment and stock of Corn Brooms, Broom Corn and Broom Materials, all of which I can supply at very low rates.

JAMES CONNOR,

Wholesale Grocer,

NEW No 255 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Buttons, Buttons, who has got the Buttons?

Dr. Evans has it.

A new Patent Collar and Cuff Button. It is justly styled the "King of Buttons." It is simple, durable, and cheap. No mode of fastening is accomplished without wrinkling the linen or collar, whether cloth or paper. Sold by Dr. Evans, from the East with lots of new Jewelry. Call and take a look at the new Diamond Pin, Ring, and miscellaneous Departments. 53 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall Building.

Chance for Oil Men.

Will sell or rent the *Lubricating Oil Works* situated at Jacobs Ferry, Beaver county Pa., doing a large business, and in good working order, with tanks, &c., and with the right to manufacture Lubricating Oil under a new and valuable process. Apply to the undersigned at Jacobs Ferry, or St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa.

WM. M. SHIELDS.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 28, 1871.....3t

HORRIBLE MURDER.

A Citizen of Titusville Assassinated in Cold Blood—A Dark Mysterious Affair—One Thousand Dollars Reward Offered for the Capture of the Criminal.

Titusville, on Saturday morning, was the scene of a terrible tragedy, and one which has caused a profound sensation in that usually quiet city, as well as throughout the entire oil regions. At about one o'clock in the morning, as a young man was on his way to work at a refinery on the creek, he discovered, at the south end of Franklin street, the body of a young man named James S. Wisner, clerk in a store of Titusville, rigid in death and surrounded by a pool of blood,

CUT TO PIECES.

The alarm was at once given and an investigation held. It was discovered that his body was terribly hacked and abused. In the abdomen, about three inches below the navel, was a deep and frightful gash of fatal character in itself. His head was bruised and his neck bore a cut severing the jugular vein and also sufficient to have caused death.

THE WEAPON.

Both of these wounds were probably inflicted by the same weapon, supposed to have been a stiletto or three-cornered file cane. There was one deep gash upon the right cheek, caused by a blunt instrument.

ROBBERY OR WHAT?

The pockets of the wounded man were turned inside out. The motives of the assassination are shrouded in deep, dark mystery. The deceased was a man of good habits, and was not known to have had an enemy or quarrel. He carried no valuables, so the deed was very plain and that of a person who would be attacked from motives of robbery. One theory of the public is, that he was mistaken for another man. The only child of the deceased, a little girl five years of age (Wesner was a widower) is alleged to be the heir to an immense landed estate in the city of Chicago, and it is suspected by some that a pecuniary motive existed for putting the deceased out of the way. Some of these however seem well supported by the evidence.

THE INQUEST.

The greatest excitement prevailed in the city all day. The coroner's inquest was yesterday held with closed doors. The police and citizens in great numbers instituted a general search and investigation. Traces of blood have been discovered in different parts of the city, as if the murderer had been wounded, and was seeking safety in flight.

A FAINT CLUE.

The only tangible evidence yet produced before the jury is a single blade of a pair of shears, ground on both edges and sharpened to a fine point. It was found in the bed of the creek near the bridge where the body lay. It may have been the weapon used and may lead to important discoveries.

$1,000 REWARD.

Mayor Bates has offered one thousand dollars reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer. Dispatches notifying the police of the country of the murder have been sent out, and the creek and all to be hoped that the wicked assassin will be apprehended and brought to speedy justice. The deceased boarded with a Mrs. Woodruff, and which was with a few feet of the place he was murdered on Friday evening, tried some relatives a short distance up the creek.

A VAGUE THEORY.

We have a vague theory of our own regarding the murder, thinking perhaps a woman may have committed it as had a man been bent on committing such a desperate deed he would in all probability have used a revolver, club or knife, rather than the improvised weapon found. But it is in vain to theorize, and we can only wait for the realization of the old adage "murder will out" for a solution of the dark mystery.

THE COURTS.

United States Court.

SATURDAY, January 28.—District Attorney Swoope filed a libel against a lot of tobacco and cigars the property of Philip Kroft of South Pittsburgh. We detailed the case a few days ago, when the seizure was made and the establishment closed up.

A monition was awarded and made returnable, February 15.

This morning Frank Schwab, of Crawford county, was admitted to Erie in January last, for exercising the business of a brewer without paying the special tax, and for failing to keep books as required by law. He appeared to this city by the United States Deputy Marshall, having been arrested on process. On his behalf was discharged on giving bail for appearance at Court.

Messrs. Thomas A. and Wilson Law were brought before Commissioner McCandless, charged with illegally removing spirits from a bonded warehouse. It seems they had stolen a barrels of whisky in an old warehouse, and decided to built a new one. When the new structure was completed, they removed the whisky to the warehouse of the United States authorities to the new building, which had not been approved as a government warehouse. For this they brought up this morning and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 for trial.

Another interesting fact in connection with this whisky is a suit which the Messrs. Law have brought in court to recover from an insurance company the amount of a policy in the article. It seems the new building in which it was required to be stored, the insurance company repused to pay for the whisky, on the ground that there were no hoops in the barrels. Evidence was brought up that all barrels had been removed. It is alleged that some of the whisky was surreptitiously removed, hence the refusal of the company to pay for it.

District Court—Judge Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

SATURDAY Jan. 28.—In the case of Lewis vs. Lea and Ballard, previously reported, the jury found for the defendants.

In the case of John Myers vs. John Deitrich et al., the jury found for Myers for $1,000 against John Deitrich and Fred. Mahn for the sum of two hundred dollars damage and found in favor of the other defendants.

The usual Saturday business was transacted.

It was announced that next week two branches of the District Court would be in session. Judge Hampton and Judge Kirkpatrick will hold separate Courts, the former sitting in Room No. 1, and the latter in Room No. 2. Below are below final lists for to-day in each branch.

TRIAL LIST—JUDGE HAMPTON.

125 Foster & Co, for use, vs. Pittsburg Coal Co.
78 Carter & Snyder vs. H. Hall & Co.
31 City of Pittsburgh vs. Heath.
52 Same vs. Hutchinson.
53 Same vs. Same.
57 Devlin vs. Sykowitz et al.
88 Brown vs. Rolls et al.
60 Kier vs. Bestersteen.

TRIAL LIST—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK

111 Youngson vs. Hoffman
120 Schmidt vs. Logan.
129 Walter vs. Schaffer.
127 McIlvaky vs. Porter.
128 Thomas vs. Scanlon.
130 Hall vs. Towrer et al.
126 Hall vs. Pittock.
139 Lohr vs. Lohr.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

SATURDAY Jan. 28.—The following sentences were passed.

John Woods, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs, and to undergo sixty days imprisonment in the County Work House.

Robert Nixon, convicted on a similar charge, was sentenced to pay a fine of sixty dollars and costs. Both parties were also required to enter into recognizances to keep the peace.

R. H. Porter, of Shousetown, convicted of committing an assault upon Kate Johnston, was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred and fifty dollars and costs.

Peter Becker, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

SATURDAY Jan. 28.—In this Court this morning the arguments on the motion for a new trial in the case of Killallon vs. Huey, was heard. The suit it will be remembered, was brought to recover damages for the accidental death of the youth Killallon, who was a friend in need, took him to the nearest batter's, and had his head sewed up at his own cost. The victim was intoxicated at the time, and the beating he received, which was pretty severely, will probably be realized, if when he gets sober. It was a very quiet affair, and the thieves had it all their own way, as no pursuit was instituted. The city seems to be full of low class high-waymen and it is hardly safe to walk the streets after night at all.

Our Militia.

Governor Geary, on Friday made the following appointments for the Eighteenth Military division.

Major and Judge Advocate—William C. Moreland.

Fourteenth Infantry—Colonel, S. Kilgore; F. C. Negley, Lieutenant Colonel; William Clark, Major; W. F. Aul, Adjutant; M. O'Harra, Quartermaster.

Hampton Battery—R. C. McCoubry, Captain; J. G. Ellis, First Lieutenant; W. F. Phillis, Second Lieutenant.

Light Guard Battalion—G. W. Mowar, Captain.

South Zouaves—Second Company—Captain Charles J. Barr; First Lieutenant; J. F. McClary; Second Lieutenant, S. A. Peden.

Irish Infantry—First Company—Captain, John Gallagher; First Lieutenant, S. L. Foote; Second Lieutenant, James Gallagher.

Second Company—Captain, John E. McCloskey; First Lieutenant; Lawrence Kelly; Second Lieutenant, Michael Crowley.

Contemptible Underhand Work.

The congregation in attendance at Saint Peters Episcopal Church, yesterday morning were treated to somewhat of a sensation.

The rector, Rev. J. H. Eagar, after reading the usual notices for the week, and before the text, held up a sheet of foolscap paper, which seemed to be pretty closely covered with writing. He announced that the document was an anonymous letter, received during the week, in which the character of some twenty members of the Parish was severely criticised and condemned. The reverend gentleman then said he hoped the writer was present in his audience, that he or she might learn that the Rector of the Parish considered the author of the letter as contemptuously mean, cowardly and infamous, and worthy only of the execration of all honorable men.

The announcement created a flutter among the congregation, and after the morning services were over, formed the theme of conversation among all. The feeling of the Rector was universally shared in, and much indignation was expressed against the unknown author of the communication.

"H. A. Bingwah."

EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE: That there may be no misapprehension in the public mind in regard to the authority under which the proceedings have been inaugurated against the late Secretary of the Executive Committee of the House of Refuge I will thank you to publish the following resolution of the Board of Managers adopted at the special meeting, held January 30th 1871.

"*Resolved*, That the President of the Board in conjunction with the Finance Committee, proceed to have Mr. Ringwalt arrested and plundered under legal process."

The above meeting adjourned at seven o'clock P. M. and by ten o'clock A. M. the following morning, the information had been duly made and sworn to, and the warrant of arrest, was in the hands of the officers of the law for Execution.

The Committee having the matter in charge have assumed no responsibility, but have acted strictly and promptly under the exact orders of the Board of Managers.

Very Respectfully,

WILLIAM M. COOPER,

President of the House of Refuge.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.

Three Buildings Damaged—Three Stores on Fire—Loss Almost $23,000—Great Destruction by Water.

Last night an alarm of fire was struck from box 12. It was occasioned by the discovering of a fire in the third story of Braun's drug store, on Liberty street, two doors from Sixth (St. Clair). The clerk of the establishment was down stairs at the time and was first made acquainted with the fact of the fire by the announcement from some passers by that smoke was issuing from the roof.

The third story of the building was occupied in the rear part by the clerk, who had a sleeping apartment fitted up there. The remainder of the story was taken up with the drugs stored away. There was a stove in the clerk's room, which had fire in it during the day. It is supposed that the fire originated in this apartment, but just how, it could not be exactly ascertained. The flames, when first discovered, were confined to the space between the ceiling and shingles. Following the course of the rafters, the fire found its way into the adjoining buildings, and broke out at the eaves.

Upon the corner of Sixth and Liberty street is located the hardware store of Lane Bro's; between this and Braun's is C. Hess' dry goods and clothing store. The occupants of these stores established a fire to prevent the flames burning briskly. At one time burning embers fell through the skylight in Hess' to the first floor and it was thought the building would be destroyed, but a few well directed streams of water in that locality prevented a spread of the conflagration.

The firemen succeeded in keeping the flames confined to the third stories of the buildings, and thus materially prevented loss—by fire. In Braun's house all in the third story was destroyed, comprising stock of the fancy drugs-store personal property of the clerk was also burned here, consisting of wearing apparel, furniture, &c. S. Bland, and $50 in cash—in all about $1,000 worth.

In the other houses, aside from the destruction of the roofs, the loss by fire was small. The lock-up and furnished with separate cells. When asked, one gave his name as Chambers and that of his companion as Porter. Porter, however, when interrogated alone, said his name was Livingston. They both claimed to have been in the city for several days, but were otherwise uncommunicative.

After their committal the carpet sack was broken open and found to contain a complete "kit" of bank robbers' tools. They were all of the most approved pattern and finest workmanship. Among the tools was a large steel "jimmy" about three and a half feet long, besides a dozen other of the class named in bits wrapped in a piece of blue drilling. The carpet sack contained twelve fine safe door chisels—each of a different shape, so that some one of them would have made short work of any ordinary door; a can of powder, and two rolls of "slow match," about twenty-five yards in all; a funnel through which to insert the

POWDER INTO SAFE LOCKS.

An outsider; a lot of skeleton keys, all patterns of brass, wire and steel; a "bulls eye" dark lantern, and a lot of smaller tools of the use of which, only a burglar could explain. When the men were searched, a card was found on Livingston, bearing the address of "Detective" Erie, Pa. No other papers was found which would indicate who they were or where they came from. Mayor Callow thinks one of the men is a noted bank robber for whom Pinkerton's detectives have been looking for some time past. The Mayor telegraphed to Pinkerton in Chicago last night, with a description of the man, but no answer had been received at last accounts. The men are undoubtedly, "professionals" and the police did well to secure them. They will have a hearing this morning.

A Chance to make money with a small capital.—I will sell my grocery and provision store, doing a fair business, situated in a thriving part of Allegheny, on the line of the Pleasant Valley Railway. Has very little competition. Cheap for cash. Inquire No. 111 Monterey street.

To Let a store room, cellar and three rooms upstairs, No. 26 Fifth avenue. Possession February 1st, 1871. Inquire of C. H. Love, 59 Fourth avenue. MWF

MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George H. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third avenue. tf.

OIL REGIONS.

AN 800 feet well well is about to be put down at Corry to test the lands thereabouts.

WELL No. 4 on the Meldren farm, at last accounts, was down twelve hundred feet. The Harris well was down eight hundred feet.

THE Jennings well is producing about fifty barrels per day. The James well is yielding forty-seven barrels per day.

THE Tidioute *Journal* made the daily production of the West Hickory oil fields for the week ending January 21st, amount to 1,668 barrels from nine farms. Of this amount the Wilkins farm produces 875 and the Fagundas farm 250.

THE past week was an exciting one in the Armstrong oil district. The Meldren well, which had been doing nothing for some time, was torpedoed on Tuesday, and the result was a terrific concussion, a fearful rush of gas, and when it was gotten into good order, it was found to be producing forty barrels an hour. On Wednesday the James well No. 2 was struck and began at once producing at the rate of forty eight barrels an hour. A good week's work it would seem.

WEST VIRGINIA.

NECK-TIE parties and taffy pullings are the fashionable amusements in Morgantown.

ANY new subscriber to our paper for the year 1871, will be entitled to a free obituary notice if he should happen to die during the year. This liberal offer ought to bring in at least a hundred names. Just think of it—a free obituary notice as premium.—*Mason County Journal*.

Daniel Miller filed a petition in divorce against Mary Miller, whom he married in 1866, and with whom he lived until Dec., since which time she has refused to live with him.

Jane Keefe vs. Thomas Keefe. Jury trial. An action in divorce and for alimony. Verdict not yet rendered.

Aldermen Strain.

Some days ago Geo. W. Wilson, of the firm of John Wilson & Son, grocers, doing business at No. 297 Liberty street, appeared before Alderman Strain and made an information against James McIlvaine, of Perry township, Clarion county, for obtaining goods to the amount of $371 21 under false pretences. The prosecutor alleges that about the 16th of February, 1869, McIlvaine came to their place of business and represented that he was the owner of several farms in Perry township, and obtained credit to the amount stated, but when the bills fell due failed to meet them. They then instituted inquiries, and found that the property was all owned by the wife of the accused. Officer Irwin, of the Alderman's force, last week visited Clarion county for the purpose of arresting McIlvaine, but finding him sick in bed was obliged to come back without him. He, however, left him in charge of an officer, and as soon as he is able he will be brought to the city for a hearing.

On Saturday a hearing was had before Alderman Strain in the case of Henry Goldstein charged by Biggs and Hoyle, jewellers, on Wylie avenue, with larceny by bailee and the accused held for Court in the sum of $500.

The case of John Smith, policeman, charged by his wife with surety of the peace and felonious assault and battery was heard by Alderman Strain on Saturday. The accused, through his counsel, presented a certificate from Deputy Mayor Nicholls setting forth that the suit had first been entered before him and amicably settled, and claimed in view of this fact that there was no further cause of action. The Alderman ruled that the plea was out of order, and held the accused to bail, $1,000 on the first charge and $1,000 on the second.

John C. Campbell made oath before Alderman Strain on Saturday, charging Mary Akerman with keeping an improper house. The parties are both colored and live in the seventh ward.

Mary thereupon entered a cross suit charging Campbell with assault and battery. Both were held for a hearing.

R. H. Patterson, livery stable keeper, appeared before Alderman Strain on Saturday, and made oath charging J. S. Hallock, clerk, Charles Morgan, with the larceny of a horse and buggy. Information is that in June last the defendant came to his stable and hired a horse and buggy, stating that he was going to Wilkinsburg. Instead, however, of going on a pic-nic he took them to Columbiana county, Ohio, when he sold them. Since then Hallock has been in the employ of the prosecutor until last week, when he was arrested at New Lisbon, Ohio, whence officer Rivers of the Central Police Station received a requisition from Governor Geary for him to bring up in this city on Saturday. In default of $3,000 bail he was committed for court.

Forthcoming.

Professor M. S. Cheverse, for many years the popular Principal of the Elmira Academy, has been engaged by Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman & Co., to prepare a series of Outline Maps of this city, Allegheny and the populous boroughs and districts adjacent. We have carefully examined these specimens and see in them the promise of a map that will greatly surpass in accuracy and comprehensiveness any that have preceded it. We can also say that which will commend it to every one. It is to be complete, about forty maps to be bound in atlas form. Each map will severally represent one ward or district; sometimes, where the area is small, two wards may be comprised in a single map. A general view of the whole in one map on a reduced scale will also be embraced in the set. When Prof. Converse calls at the counting houses of our business men or at their dwellings, don't mistake him for a common book canvasser and dismiss him, as such are often dismissed, by refusing even to look at his work; but examine the specimens he will show you of the Atlas of Pittsburgh, &c., and our word for it, you will say at once that it is just the thing. Each part complete in itself, giving the exact location and as far as practicable names of property owners, and the several wards embracing the city, boroughs and adjacent districts, all in a form which you can lay on your table or table and consult as you do your dictionary or gazetteer. Mr. Cheverse Hopkins, an accomplished civil engineer has been engaged for some time in preparing these maps with characteristic skill. We understand that the accuracy of his work is attested by Mr. H. J. Moore, City Engineer, Mr. W. H. Kenned